

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1910.—VOL. II., NO. 187.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Greet New President at Close of N. E. A. Convention Tonight

PRIZE FIGHT PICTURE PROMOTERS WILL NOT DISREGARD THE LAWS

Syndicate in Chicago Today Issues Statement of Readiness to "Put the Films on the Shelf."

OPPOSITION VICTORY

Governors of States Support Christian Endeavor Move—Theaters Decide to Bar Out Views of the Encounter.

CHICAGO—Representatives of the American Vitaphone Company, owners of the Reno (Nev.) prize fight pictures, left Chicago for New York today where a meeting of the board of governors of their company will be held tomorrow in an attempt to come to some decision relative to the ban which has been placed on the films in many states and larger cities.

Stirred by the growing sentiment against their right to exhibit the films, George Klein, William Selig and George A. Spoor, representatives of the syndicate, issued the following statement: "No efforts will be made to show the pictures in any city or town where adverse legislation has taken place. It will not be necessary to get out injunctions, for this syndicate does not intend to oppose the law in any city or state. We do not think the pictures are any different from those which have been displayed of the Johnson-Burns and Johnson-Ketchel fights, but if we find popular sentiment is against them we will lay the films on the shelf and not show them at all."

It was given out that the fight films have, to date, cost the syndicate \$500,000.

HAVANA—The Cuban government, which permits bull fighting, has drawn the line on the Jeffries-Johnson fight pictures and it was announced today that the pictures would not be exhibited in any city of the island.

Motion Picture Men Halt Contracts for Fight Films

NEW YORK—The American Vitaphone Company, in East Fifteenth street, Flatbush, started today the developing and printing of the positive sets of the Reno, Nev., prize fight pictures. The work will be carried on today and tonight and the pictures, it is said, will be ready for the market tomorrow morning.

The company has received hundreds of offers from theaters and houses of amusement for the use of the pictures, but no contract has yet been signed, owing to the widespread opposition by the United Societies of Christian Endeavor and other reform organizations. George Byrnes, president and manager of the Independent Managers Association, which does the booking for a large number of parks and outdoor theaters, said Thursday night that there had been a meeting of the board of directors of the association in the afternoon, at which it was decided not to book the pictures for any of the theaters or parks doing business with the association.

A bomb was thrown into the ranks of the moving picture interests Thursday night when Robert E. Larsen, a representative of B. F. Keith, the theatrical man, received a telegram from his employer that the Jeffries-Johnson pictures were not to be shown at any of Mr. Keith's theaters.

Abroad the cities of London, Melbourne and Calcutta are expected to bar the fight pictures and many others are yet to be heard from. The Christian Endeavorers of the United States expect to get the moral support of every Governor in the United States and the Epworth League with its 20,000 societies and 3,000,000 members has come out in strong opposition to the exhibition of the objectionable films.

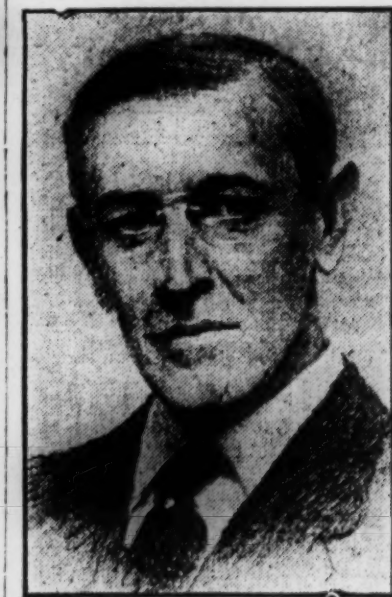
Many Cities Take Action Adverse to Fight Exhibits

Action adverse to the exhibition of the motion pictures of the fight has been taken or is promised if the law allows such a course by the officials of the following municipalities, according to reports published today: New York city, Pittsburg, Little Rock, Ark., Middletown, Conn., Knoxville, Tenn., Albany, Auburn, N. Y., Geneva, N. Y., Carlisle, Pa., Johnston, Pa., Lynchburg, Va., Minneapolis, Minn., Calcutta, Ind., Montreal, Que., Melbourne, Aus.

Noted Citizens Express Approval of Opposition

John F. Brant, International Reform bureau, Boston—"Congratulations of the reform bureau on your move as Christian Endeavorers."

Financiers Making Plans to Nominate Dr. Wilson in 1912 for Presidency



PROF. WOODROW WILSON. Head of Princeton University, said to be prospective Democratic presidential candidate.

NEW YORK—The American today says: "Woodrow Wilson president of Princeton University, will be the Democratic candidate for President of the United States in 1912 if a combination of Wall street and political interests can make him so."

"The plans have been agreed to and the preliminaries are already before the public view. As a first step, President Wilson is to be nominated this fall for governor of New Jersey on the Democratic ticket, is to be heavily backed by the interests, is to carry New Jersey and is to be preferred over Harmon, Gaynor or any other Democrat for the presidential race."

"The representatives of the big men in the combination to bring this about are Roger C. Sullivan, Democratic national committeeman from Illinois; former United States Senator James Smith, of New Jersey; George B. M. Harvey and a prominent New York Democratic politician."

VACATION SCHOOLS OPEN FOR MELROSE AND MALDEN TODAY

One of the most unique of the summer schools in Massachusetts is that opened in Melrose today, for it is operated wholly by the Melrose Woman's Club without outside support and with only the use of the woman's school building, where the sessions are held, contributed by the school department and the city. The chairman of the committee on education of the woman's club, Mrs. John A. Sargent, is principal of the school and is assisted by Miss Grace Longdyke. Mrs. Sargent teaches cane seating and basketry and Miss Longdyke teaches sewing and embroidery.

The school is under the direction of the department of education of the Woman's Club, which is composed of Mrs. John A. Sargent, chairman; Mrs. Henry D. Fletcher, Mrs. Percy Damon, Mrs. Francis H. Merrill, Miss E. Gertrude Copeland, Mrs. Julian C. Woodman, Mrs. Hiram G. Fisher (president of the club), Mrs. Frank Q. Brown and Miss Myra Chapin.

SIMPLIFIED SPELLING URGED BY N. E. A. COMMITTEE'S REPORT

Declares That Reform Should Not Be Bludgeoned Through, But Believes That the New Form Should Be Placed on a Par With Standard Accepted Rules

The use of the simplified spelling, although to a limited extent, in the official program of the National Education Association has aroused some good natured discussion among the teachers, who are wondering whether the association will take the matter up and dispose of it in some decisive manner before the close of the convention.

"The present position of the association seems to me illogical," said Secretary Irwin Shepard today. "In 1898 I was instructed to use seven or eight, I forget which, of the simplified words. I haven't the list with me, but it includes program, catalog, thru, through, tho, thoro, altho. There has been some effort to have the list extended to all words accepted by the simplified spelling board, but this movement has not been successful. At the present time nobody seems to have the temerity to open the question."

All normal schools should adopt the shorter spellings on par with standard spellings; should use the simpler spell-

PRESIDENT'S POLICY IN PHILIPPINE FRIAR LAND DEALS UPHELD

Official Family at Beverly Today Given a Pleasant Surprise by Published Letter From Dr. Barrows.

DEFENDS MR. TAFT

Chief Executive and Friends Engage in Second Round of Their Interesting Golf Match on Myopia Links.

BEVERLY, Mass.—One of the most pleasant surprises enjoyed by President Taft today—the second day of his "real vacation"—was to read a published letter commending the policy and practices of the United States government in regard to the Philippine "friar lands."

The letter was written to the Springfield (Mass.) Republican by Dr. David P. Barrows, for a number of years director of education of the Philippine government, in administrative control of the entire educational system of the archipelago, and, through the thousands of teachers, both American and native, under his charge, closely in touch with the economic and agrarian problems of the country.

Dr. Barrows, from the nature and extent of his experience in the islands, speaks with authority, not only with regard to the disposal of the valuable sugar lands which the Philippine government, through the efforts of President Taft, then governor-general, secured from the friar organizations, but likewise with regard to the often questioned propriety of government officials and employees acquiring interests in landed property and embarking on agricultural ventures.

In consequence of the purchase of friar lands in the islands by big sugar interests in this country, for which Horace W. Taft's law firm are attorneys, both the President and his brother have come in for no little criticism at the hands of a section of the American press. Dr. Barrows, by reason of his familiarity with the agrarian situation in the Philippines, is able to point out the impossibility of any venality entering into the relations between the government, as land agent, and the purchasers, whether the latter be the "interests" or insular employees and officials.

Dr. Barrows' letter is as follows: "I am surprised at Congressman Martin's attack on the integrity of Philippine officials, in the matter of leasing 'friar lands.' The passage of the Martin resolution is, in my opinion, a wise act, but in the course of urging his measure the gentleman made charges of dishonesty and malfeasance, which I am ready to assert, from an experience of more than nine years in the Philippine service, do the gravest injustice to officials whose honesty is above question."

"The propriety of a public official in the Philippines making investments there, may be open to some question, but the matter has been guarded. No employee can engage in any form of business, without executive approval, and there are investments absolutely forbidden, such as purchasing tax titles, or loaning money, at usurious rates of interest. But, on the other hand, it is an economic loss to have the large body of American employees remit their savings to the United States. There ought to

(Continued on Page Five, Column Five.)

Well Known Chicago Delegates

Men and women representing several of the more prominent schools in the metropolis of the Middle West are here shown.



GROUP OF ENERGETIC N. E. A. WORKERS. From left to right—Miss Mary Able, head assistant of John Marshall school; Morgan G. Hogge, principal of the Harper school; Miss Ida Mighell, principal of the Bryant school; A. S. Hall, principal of the Calumet high school; Miss Etta Q. Gee, principal of the Sexton school; J. D. Shoop, assistant superintendent of schools, Chicago, and Miss Grace Reed, principal of the Drake school.

SNAPSHOT OF THE WINNER

The new president of the N. E. A. was unattended upon her journey to the convention hall Thursday afternoon.



MRS. ELLA FLAGG YOUNG LEAVING NEW OLD SOUTH CHURCH. Picture shows the newly elected president of the National Education Association, who was described when nominated as "a very little woman, but she towers above all the men."

Good Citizenship Medal Given by President Taft to Best Speaker in Debate



FAC-SIMILE OF TROPHY. Awarded in debate contest between six pupils of South Boston high school today.

SEEKS LIGHTING DECISION.

W. B. de las Casas, chairman of the metropolitan park commission, has today called upon Mayor Fitzgerald to determine who is responsible for the lighting of the passageway under Cambridge bridge between the Charlesbank and the embankment of the south bridge, which is in charge of the metropolitan park commission.

Western Teacher a Leader in the Contest for Woman as Head of the Educators



MISS MARGARET HALEY. Prominent Chicago instructor, active in promotion of Mrs. Young's candidacy for N. E. A. president.

REPUBLICAN CLUB QUARTERS.

BEVERLY, Mass.—Republican club members may hear of plans for new quarters, at the adjourned meeting of the club Monday evening. It is understood that the second floor on the Old Fellows block on Broadway and a portion of the same floor on Cabot street are under consideration.

INDEPENDENT PUBLISHERS REJOICING OVER ELECTION AS A "TEXT BOOK" VICTORY

NEW ENGLAND FIRMS HOPE TO BENEFIT BY REGIME JUST BEGUN

Decrease of New York's Influence Predicted and the Smaller Concerns Expect to Profit.

CHICAGO'S FACTIONS

Federation of Teachers Led by Miss Haley and "Independents" Disagree on the Credit for Election.

According to prominent Boston publishers, the election of Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of the public schools of Chicago, as president of the National Education Association, has shattered for all time the influence which certain strong book concerns have alleged to hold over the so-called organization of the "regulars" in the association.

Many large eastern school text-book publishers are gratified today by the prospect of what they are pleased to term "a new code of ethics" in the management of the affairs of the national association.

Opinions were freely expressed today that New England book publishers and particularly those of Boston are due to receive the greatest benefits as a result of the prospective new arrangement of affairs.

While Boston houses will reap the greatest benefits, small concerns throughout New England will come in for a share and all are unanimous in their praise of the movement which resulted in the overthrow of the influence and power which, it is said, certain New York and western book houses have heretofore wielded.

It is alleged that these houses with their representatives closely allied with the leading lights of the association have to a very great extent controlled the so-called organization element even if they have not in fact constituted the "machine," and for many years the policies of the association have been dominated by these book people.

Sums Affected Unknown; Rating Probably Too High

There is no one who will attempt to say what this influence has meant in a way of dollars and cents, and it is generally conceded that the outsiders give it a rating far above what it should have.

However, it is agreed that, whatever influence the leaders in the association have been able to throw in the matter of the purchasing of school books and school supplies, has been thrown in the way of the book concerns whose representatives, it is alleged, have dominated the affairs of the "inside ring" of the association.

According to the supporters of Mrs. Young, the candidacy of Dr. Z. N. Snyder of Colorado was agreed upon at the Denver convention last year and it is generally understood that, according to the caucuses held at the Hotel Brunswick on Wednesday, the alleged program of the bookmen, as made at Denver, was pushed through and the friends of Martin G. Bumbrough of Philadelphia were assured that he would be the "machine" candidate at the 1911 convention.

While the representatives of the New

(Continued on Page Four, Column One.)

AVIATOR FLIES TWO MILES TODAY FROM PLUM ISLAND FIELD

NEWBURYPORT, Mass.—A. L. Pitzner of Hammondport, N. Y., made a successful flight here early today in a Burgess biplane, covering a distance of two miles at a height of 100 feet. Pitzner started from the Plum island aviation field and landed at Plum island. The aviator said he could have gone farther, but had to descend owing to his engine being overheated. This is the most successful flight at Plum island so far.

Mr. Pitzner will make another flight this evening in the same machine, while William Hilliard of Boston will also make a trip in his aeroplane.

HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS DEBATE ARBITRATION TO SETTLE DISPUTES

President Van Sickle, Edwin D. Mead and P. P. Claxton Address Organization on Advances Made.

PRIZE AWARDS MADE

Edwin Ginn Gives Luncheon to Members at the University Club Following Peace League Meeting.

A SURVEY OF TODAY'S DOINGS. Election of Mrs. Young as president of National Education Association declared to end the influence of certain school book firms in politics of the association.

American School Peace League holds the boards after stirring contests of yesterday.

Simplified spelling advocates report in favor of putting simpler forms on a parity with standard forms of spelling. International arbitration debated by six scholars of South Boston high school before peace league.

Edwin Ginn gives luncheon to council of American School Peace League.

Visiting educators busy themselves this afternoon with sight-seeing and preparations for departure.

Only meeting scheduled for this afternoon is lecture by William H. Potter, D. M. D., before physical education department, in Walker building.

Last of general sessions of National Education Association will be held this evening in Tremont temple, the president-elect being introduced.

This is "peace day" in the program of the National Education convention, following the great contest of Thursday afternoon, in which Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of the Chicago public schools, defeated Dr. Zachariah X. Snyder of the Colorado normal school for the presidency.

In connection with the National Education Association, which elected officers Thursday and selected San Francisco as the place for the next gathering, the American School Peace League held a public meeting this morning, beginning at 9:30 o'clock in Jacob Sleeper hall of Boston University.

The opening address was made by the president, Dr. James H. Van Sickle of Baltimore. "The International Peace Movement" was the subject of Edwin D. Mead of Boston, and "The Larger Patriotism and What the Schools May Do to Bring It About" was that of Prof. P. P. Claxton of the University of Tennessee.

The report of Secretary Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews showed that state branches of the American School Peace League have been formed in connection with the meetings of the state teachers associations in Virginia, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas and Oklahoma. It is expected that state branches will soon be formed in North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee and Louisiana. In all these states there are active workers who are bending their efforts in this direction.

Mr. Mead, the first speaker, gave a summary of the world movement for universal peace, pointing out that there is a steady increase of public sentiment in favor of abolishment of war among nations, expressed in the growth of membership in peace organizations, cosmopolitan clubs and through the press and pulpit.

Prof. P. P. Claxton of the University of Tennessee delivered a stirring address entitled "The Larger Patriotism and What the Schools May Do to Bring It About." "Larger patriotism," said the speaker, "looks to better individual service to one's country, to the conception of the whole world as one's country, to loss and destruction by war in any part of the world as loss to all the earth's inhabitants, to the universal brotherhood of man and finally to the doctrine of being unto others as one would be done by."

Professor Claxton pointed out that mankind is turning from its former belief of glory in perishing for one's country to the more sane and practical one of living for one's country.

School children will develop the large patriotism, he said, if they are taught in youth to honor and respect those who have done much to build up civilization, industry, commerce, agriculture, art, etc. He proposed that greater attention be

(Continued on Page Four, Column One.)

SEND YOUR "WANT" AD TO—THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU—IT WILL BE RUN FREE ONE WEEK ON THE CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee
The Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

Write your advertisement on this blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.
The Christian Science Monitor is read in every city in America.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

AGRICULTURAL SHOW OPENS AT DUMFRIES JULY NINETEENTH

(Special to The Monitor.)
DUMFRIES, Scotland—The annual show of the Scottish Highland Society, the most important exhibition connected with the farming industry in this country, is to be held this year at Dumfries on July 19 and three following days, and gives promise of being a very great success. An ideal showyard has been obtained within a mile of the town, and the county councils in the district have all contributed handsomely to the local show fund by voluntary assessments, while the town of Dumfries has also given a contribution along with a free water supply. A large extent of space in the showyard has been taken for the exhibition of machines and implements, and from the entries, which have now closed, a very high class display of cattle, horses and sheep may be looked for. The jumping contests should also prove an interesting feature. Many people in the town, who do not usually take in visitors, are doing so during the show week as the hotel accommodation will not be sufficient for the large influx.

EDWARD IS MADE PRINCE OF WALES

(Special Correspondence of The Monitor.)
LONDON—The following announcement appears in a London Gazette extraordinary: "Whitehall, June 23, 1910. The King has been pleased to order letters patent to be passed under a great seal for creating his royal highness Prince Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, Duke of Cornwall and Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland, Duke of Saxony and Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester."
Prince Edward of Wales, as is well known, has, like his father, received a naval training. It was in 1907 that the prince joined the naval college at Osborne as a cadet, and here he remained for the full period of two years, completing, as also at the college at Dartmouth, the usual course and living the ordinary life of a cadet. The training at Osborne is said to have been most congenial to him, for from the very first the young prince was much attracted by the life in the navy, in addition to which he early developed a great liking and capacity for mechanics of all sorts.

ANTI-ORDER BILL SENT TO CORTES

MADRID—King Alfonso Thursday signed the bill, drawn up by Premier Canalejas, forbidding further religious orders to enter Spain until the pending negotiations with the Vatican for a revision of the concordat are ended. The premier will present the measure to the Cortes today.
Commercial bodies joined in a petition to the government in favor of limiting the growth of monastic orders. They assert that the orders are monopolizing many branches of industry and commerce. The Republican organizations have pledged themselves to support the government's religious program.

VOTE PARIS RAILWAY STRIKE HERE IS LIKELY

PARIS—A general railway strike here is likely. The men, who demand an increase in wages, and other ameliorations, have already voted to strike in principle, pending the result of the negotiations.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.
AMERICAN MUSIC HALL—"The Battle."
KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
MAJESTIC—"East Lynne."
PARK—"The Man from Home."
NEW YORK.
ACADEMY—"The Girl of the Golden West."
AMERICAN—Vaudeville.
ARTON—"Seven Days."
CASINO—"The Mikado."
HAMMERSTEIN'S—Vaudeville.
KEITH & PROCTOR'S Fifth Avenue—Vaudeville.
PLAZA—Vaudeville.
CHICAGO.
AMERICAN—Vaudeville.
COLONIAL—"Madame Sherry."
GARRICK—"A Man's World."
MAJESTIC—"The Mikado."
LYRIC—"The Cheater."
OLYMPIC—"The Fortune Hunter."
WHITNEY—"My Cinderella Girl."
PRINCESS—"Baby Mine."

JAPAN DEVELOPING KOREAN RESOURCES RAPIDLY, SAYS ENVOY

BERLIN—Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein, the German ambassador to Japan, who has returned from a tour of investigation in Korea and South Manchuria, records, among other remarkable evidences of Japanese activity, that 2500 tons of coal are being taken daily from the Fushun mines, which Japan acquired by the Portsmouth treaty. Only three shafts had been sunk, but two others are nearly ready and a total production of 7000 tons per day is expected.
Baron Mumm says that the Antung-Mukden railway of 170 miles, which is being converted from a narrow military road to the normal gauge, will be finished in the autumn of 1912. The Korean government is paying \$8,000,000 for the construction of a bridge across the Yalu, near Antung. The line has 183 bridges and 21 tunnels.

ST. PETERSBURG—The Novoe Vremya expresses great expectations from the Russo-Japanese convention. The Vremya considers it a foundation for durable peace in the far east, serving as a barrier against encroachments of outsiders in that sphere.
Russo-Japanese neighborly relations relieve Russia and Japan of the burden of heavy armaments, enabling Russia to complete the Amur railroad and continue colonization on a vast scale. The Vremya declares that the situation created by the convention is unfavorable to Korea, China, America and the central European powers in so far as their policies are based on a continuation of misunderstandings between Russia, China and Japan.
It declares that Secretary Knox's Manchurian proposal was instrumental in hastening the conclusion of the convention. It ascribes to the same cause the insertion of the clause for joint action of the contracting powers toward propositions disturbing the status quo.

SOON TO LET BIDS ON BUILDING THE PORT OF TANGIER

(Special to The Monitor.)
TANGIER—Haj Mahomed Mokri, the Sherrefian minister of finance, has made a statement which has been greeted with much satisfaction, to the effect that the negotiations for constructing the port of Tangiers are approaching completion and that it is expected that the arrangements will soon be sufficiently advanced to enable the authorities to call for tenders. It is understood that the cost of the construction of the port will amount to about \$4,000,000. The opening of the port of Tangiers will undoubtedly be the preliminary of the establishment of communications with the Moroccan interior.

AMERICAN SHIPS AT MARSEILLES

MARSEILLES, France—The United States battleships Iowa, Indiana and Massachusetts, now on a training cruise with 500 American recruits, reached here today from Plymouth. As the ships entered the harbor the sailors of the Austrian cruiser Franz Josef gave a welcoming hurrah, which was answered with spirit by the Americans.
Captain Clark, in command, accompanied by United States Consul Gaulin, called on the mayor, the prefect and other city officials.

TURKISH TROOPS ON FRONTIER

CONSTANTINOPLE—The entire Turkish third army corps is today mobilizing for a speedy transfer to the frontier, owing to the discovery of uniformed Greek regulars among the raiders who have been creating havoc on the frontier.

ENGLISH CIVIL LIST LARGER

LONDON—The select committee of Parliament to consider the civil list for King George V. recommends a provision of \$3,170,000 yearly for the maintenance of the royal family. This is an increase of \$65,000 over the allowance made during the last reign.

Frenchmen Agree on Main Points of Electoral Reform

(Special to The Monitor.)
PARIS—Since the publication of the ministerial declaration, the contents of which have been noted in these columns, the Chamber has occupied itself exclusively in the discussion of general politics, thus following a recognized precedent of French parliamentary procedure and one which is generally taken advantage of by many members, for airing their particular grievances and fads. Mr. Paul Deschanel by one of his greatest oratorical successes, brought the Chamber back to the region of practical politics and real interest. M. Deschanel has the rare merit, noticeably lacking in this assembly, of saying much in few words. Without any digressions he showed clearly that electoral reform was not to be avoided, that it was the first condition of administrative reform and that the partitioning of arrondissements would postpone it by means of well-calculated adjournments. He recalled the prophetic words which he had pronounced in the last Chamber. "Proportional representation will, if voted, render impossible any coalitions between parties of extreme opinions, while, if not voted, it will link them together, since it is the only neutral ground on which they, who fight over every other question, can meet." Those who did not understand these words six months ago, are obliged to acknowledge today that they are true, and it will cost them dear if they try to avoid carrying out the expressed wish of the country.
On this same point the speech of M. de Folleville has shown us that the last traces of opposition are disappearing from day to day. He spoke in the name of the moderate radicals who have not shown undue haste to join the proportional representation party. He even avowed that his party felt some regret for the scrutiny d'arrondissement, but he recognized that the feeling of the country had been too definitely expressed in the opposite way, for them to be able to misunderstand it. This is not the language of M. Deschanel and the leading prophets of the hours, but still it is a loyal language of a reasonable character and the chamber heard it sympathetically. One may say that the principle of proportional representation is, from this time on, definitely settled and that in future debates will be confined to the



M. PAUL DESCHANDEL.
Who says electoral reform cannot be avoided.

try had been too definitely expressed in the opposite way, for them to be able to misunderstand it. This is not the language of M. Deschanel and the leading prophets of the hours, but still it is a loyal language of a reasonable character and the chamber heard it sympathetically. One may say that the principle of proportional representation is, from this time on, definitely settled and that in future debates will be confined to the

question of the urgency of its adoption and to the secondary questions of its details. On this point, M. Deschanel made a declaration which M. Charles Benoist hastened to approve. "We wish, he said, neither to avoid the issue nor to rush matters; we must carefully weigh all objections, profit by the experiences, as well as by the mistakes, of others, and by the improvements which these mistakes render necessary." The general opinion is that nothing could better suit the country. Mr. Briand spoke with the same absence of partisanship with regard to the government plan. Thus it appears that the leading men of the country are agreed on main principles.
A point of electoral reform which the government wished to introduce but which does not appear likely to have much success, is the prolongation of the life of the Parliament, with partial renewals, at fixed intervals during the parliamentary term. M. Deschanel pointed out not only the inconveniences but also the uselessness of this provision.

It is evident that, in spite of all, an agreement is being reached on certain points of essential and immediate utility. It is also evident that this agreement is not in the sense desired by M. Berteaux, M. Augagneur and other ultra radicals. It remains now for M. Briand to group together such a body of members as will enable him to pass a measure that will meet the average opinion of the country. Such a majority would not perform parliamentary miracles, but it would be a healthy and practical step in the direction of realizing parliamentary reform. Many will not go so far as M. Deschanel in his optimistic belief that the present chamber will add a decisive page to the history of the country, but many believe that it may add an honorable one, and that, it must be admitted, will be somewhat of a novelty.

NEW ZEALAND'S GOVERNOR TAKES OATH OF OFFICE

(Special to The Monitor.)
WELLINGTON, N. Z.—Lord Islington, or Sir John Dickson Poynder as he was at the time of his appointment, has arrived in New Zealand as governor of the Dominion, in succession to Lord Plunket. The new governor was welcomed on his arrival on board the liner by the ministers, and on landing, his excellency was accorded a municipal reception, and an enthusiastic welcome by the crowds of people who had collected to witness the arrival.
The ceremony of swearing in the new governor took place at the Parliament buildings. In the course of a speech delivered by Lord Islington, he declared that he was proud to be the governor of a Dominion so noted for its loyalty and its progressive spirit.
The new governor will, pending the completion of the new Government House, reside at the Wellington Club.

CAPITALISTS TO START AIRSHIP LINE IN FAR WEST

(Special to The Monitor.)
VANCOUVER, B. C.—A number of capitalists, who are particularly interested in northern central British Columbia, are to send an agent to Berlin to investigate the feasibility and possible expense of establishing an airship service in connecting Ft. George with Ashcroft, and other points in the Cariboo district. There are a number of these points to which a railway is not likely to be built for a number of years, and to which communication by wagon is difficult and expensive as well as slow, and it is felt that if an airship service could be established it would overcome the present transportation difficulties and prove a boon to that part of the province.

ROYAL DUKE MEETS AMERICANS

ROME—The Tribuna publishes a report that the Duke of the Abruzzi, who is now director-general of the arsenal at Venice, recently motored from Venice to Toblach, Austria, where he met many Americans, including, it is believed, Miss Katherine Elkins.

EARL GREY AND EARL SELBORNE GUESTS AT LONDON DINNER

(Special to The Monitor.)
LONDON—The Earl of Selborne, ex-high commissioner of South Africa, who has just returned to England, and Earl Grey, governor-general of Canada, were the principal guests at the second annual Rhodesian dinner, held in London recently. There were some two hundred guests present, including the Duke of Abercorn, Sir George Reid, General Sir H. Plumer, Dr. Hans Sauer, Mr. Otto Beit, and others. In the course of his speech, Lord Selborne referred to Mr. Rhodes, and in this connection he declared that the longer he stayed in South Africa, the more he was impressed by the greatness of the statesmanship of Cecil Rhodes. He saw far and deep, and he laid down the only possible native policy for South Africa. He realized that the hinterland of Rhodesia was absolutely essential for the development of South Africa as a free people within the empire, and he held aloft the great ideal of a united South Africa. The speaker declared that he fully believed in the future of Rhodesia, which was as yet not included in the union. There were, he said, only two sets of people who could decide when, and in what circumstances, the country should pass within the union, and these two sets of people were the people of the union of South Africa and the people of Rhodesia, with the co-operation of the shareholders of the chartered company. The destiny of South Africa would not be accomplished until that day came.

MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF MADAME DE SEGUR

(Special to The Monitor.)
PARIS—At the inauguration of the monument raised to the memory of Madame de Segur, the well-known writer of children's stories, whose name is a household word in France, speeches were made by Messrs Mezières and Jules Lemaitre. There was present a very brilliant gathering, among whom, in the front row, were seen the Marquis de Segur, and all the other members of the family of the distinguished writer; also many academicians, and the most noted among the women writers of the day.
The monument raised in the Luxembourg does honor to the sculptor Jean Boucher. It is simple and charming, with no more pretensions than the work it is destined to commemorate. It is composed of a stone pillar supporting a marble bust. The artist has represented the countess at the age when she first displayed her talent as a novelist, and amused herself with writing stories for her grand-children. He has made a charming portrait of this grandmother with her gentle and refined face, a lace mantilla resting on her hair which is rolled back in the old-fashioned way, and with a ribbon tied round her throat.

TONS OF BUTTER LEAVE MELBOURNE

(Special to The Monitor.)
MELBOURNE, Victoria—Some interesting facts were stated by the government dairy expert in a paper which he read recently at the butter factory managers' conference. For the 10½ months of the 1909-10 season, he said, 16,200 tons of butter had been exported, as against 9402 tons for the whole of the previous season. In spite of the fact that there were 70,000 fewer cows in 1909-7 when the record was established, the past season had been fourth as regards butter shipment in the history of the trade.

FRENCH PALACE TO BE CONSTRUCTED IN CITY OF LONDON

(Special to The Monitor.)
LONDON—Those who have passed the "island site" between Kingsway and the Strand recently have seen that notice-boards and hoardings are in course of erection. These are the preliminary steps which are being taken before commencing the Aldwych site from a desolate waste, overgrown by grass and various wild flowers and weeds, into a palace of French arts and industries.
As was mentioned some little time ago in these columns, the necessary aspect for the scheme has been obtained from the London county council and it is hoped that the work on this interesting building will shortly be commenced. It is reported that a sum of \$3,750,000 will be spent on the undertaking and the construction of the building alone will, it is estimated, entail some two and a half years work.
The total area to be occupied is about 3¼ acres, a length of 430 feet facing the Strand and 40 feet facing Aldwych. The main feature will be a great hall where a permanent exhibition of French arts and industries will be held, including also the products of the French colonies. It is said that in the tympanum over the main porch of the palace there will be a bas-relief representing the entente cordiale, showing King Edward VII. welcoming M. Loubet and his suite. The suite of King Edward VII. will include the present King George V., Prince of Wales as he was then, the Duke of Connaught, Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Balfour, while with M. Loubet's suite will be represented M. Delcasse and M. Paul Cambon, the French ambassador. In addition to the numerous shops, of which it is understood there will be about 100, there will be some 800 suites of offices in the three stories built above the ground floor, while facilities will be provided in the great hall for international receptions and industrial conferences. In a bijou theater also the best classical and modern French plays will be presented. Indeed, it would seem that this new French palace of industry will, when completed, form one of the most striking and attractive features in the city.

AUSTRALIANS TO HAVE STEAMSHIP LINE TO CANADA

(Special to The Monitor.)
SYDNEY, N. S. W.—It is announced that an Australian-owned line of steamers will shortly be started to trade between Sydney and other parts of the Australian commonwealth, Great Britain and Canada. The starting of this new line is a sign of the times, for there is frequently a vast amount of produce accumulated at the various ports awaiting the arrival of steamers with sufficient room to ship it. The starting of this new line will do much to remedy this state of affairs, and since the vessels of the new line will be supplied with refrigerating chambers they will be capable of carrying any of the produce exported by Australia.

SWISS SCHOLARS START FOR ANDES

(Special to The Monitor.)
GENEVA—A Swiss expedition has just left Switzerland under the leadership of O. Fuhrmann, a professor of geology at the University of Neuchâtel, having as their destination the Cordilleras of the Andes. The party has undertaken the journey under the auspices of the government and it is expected that the scientific investigations, which it is proposed to carry out will occupy the members of the party for about two years.

Have The Monitor Sent to Your Summer Address

Subscribers who are going out of town during the summer months may be supplied with The Monitor either through dealer or by mail while absent from the city.

Send Notice to the Circulation Department

Office Stationery
For all lines of business
All kinds and prices
345 Franklin St.
WARD'S

MANY CHANGES ARE MADE IN VICEROY'S COUNCIL IN INDIA

(Special to The Monitor.)
SIMLA, India—Never, probably, since its constitution in 1773, has the membership of the Viceroy's council undergone so many changes within so short a period. To such an extent has this been the case that Lord Minto recently remarked in public that none of the members who welcomed him on his assumption of the governor-generalship in 1905 is now a member of his council.
The only member who will have served even as long as two years is Sir G. Fleetwood Wilson; the other members, with the exception of Mr. Miller, who, it is understood, is on the point of leaving the council, are of quite recent appointment. If Mr. Miller resigns there will be two portfolios to be filled. In this connection it may be noted that there is a distinct likelihood of the creation of an education portfolio, in view of the increasing importance attached during recent years to this subject.

PROTESTS SENT TO GOVERNMENT

(Special Correspondence of The Monitor.)
MADRID—Protests have been forwarded to the government by a number of Spanish bishops objecting to the policy adopted to promote religious liberty. The government, on the other hand, has expressed its firm intention not to modify its line of conduct, which it is pointed out had been previously approved by the King. At the conclusion of a cabinet meeting held recently Senor Canalejas declared that the government would continue its democratic and progressive task. It was not, the prime minister said, its intention to harm religion, but to enforce the prerogative of national sovereignty.

FUTURE POLICY OF NEW MINISTRY

(Special to The Monitor.)
MELBOURNE, Victoria—As has already been announced, the land tax, financial agreement and the defense scheme proposed by Lord Kitchener will be the more important items for consideration during the coming session of Parliament. No details as to the proposed land tax have as yet been published, but it is understood that estates of a less value than \$25,000 will not be taxed; all lands above that value, however, whether possessed by individuals or companies, will be taxed in an ascending scale, a super-tax being imposed on estates owned by absentees.

AMERICAN WILLOW WARE
DINNER SET—\$12.50—115 PIECES
Guaranteed safe delivery free at
any railroad station in New England.
Charge accounts solicited. Mention
The Monitor. We refer to it.
WALTER M. HATCH & CO.
45 and 47 Summer St.

BEECH-NUT SLICED
BACON
IN GLASS JARS
Served at Hotels and Clubs.
Sold by Butchers and Grocers.

Have The Monitor
Sent to Your
Summer Address

Subscribers who are going out of town during the summer months may be supplied with The Monitor either through dealer or by mail while absent from the city.

Send Notice to the
Circulation Department

Office Stationery
For all lines of business
All kinds and prices
345 Franklin St.
WARD'S

CHOICE OF MRS. YOUNG IS CALLED A BLOW AT BIG BOOK CONCERNS

(Continued from Page One.)

England independent publishers are very free to express their delight over the victory of Mrs. Young and the so-called insurgents of the association, they hesitate to come out in public statements over their own names, but their satisfaction is none the less acute.

A new and far more acute feeling between the members of the Chicago Federation of Teachers and the independent teachers of the city comes as another result of the election of Mrs. Young. This situation is strictly a local one for Chicago to deal with, but so far as the Illinois delegation is concerned it overshadows by far the other result as affecting the book concerns.

Supporters of Mrs. Young Are Divided as to Credit

Chicago teachers are widely split over the question as to whom belongs the credit and glory of Mrs. Young's election. The Chicago Federation of Teachers has from the first been strong for Mrs. Young, and under the leadership of Miss Margaret Haley the members of this organization have done wonderful work at this convention.

On the other hand the independent teachers of Chicago under the direction of Miss Ida Mighel have worked early and late for the success of the insurgent movement, and among these workers are many who deeply resent the bestowing of all the credit upon the federation members.

So far as Mrs. Young is concerned all agree that as superintendent of the schools of the city she has been eminently fair with both factions, lending the independents as well as the federation members all the assistance possible.

This fact gave her the entire support of all the Chicago teachers and though they now disagree as to where the credit shall be bestowed, they are all rejoicing in the victory won Thursday at one of the most memorable conventions in the history of the National Education Association.

HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS DEBATE ARBITRATION

(Continued from Page One.)

paid to providing schools with paintings and statues of such men.

A feature of the program was a debate by six pupils of the South Boston high school—Miss Marie Lamb, Jacob S. London, Regina I. Driscoll, Edward L. Sullivan, Ruby W. Bateman and John F. Conley—conducted by James Mahoney of that school, on the question: "Resolved, That All International Disputes Should Be Settled by Arbitration."

The judges were President David Starr Jordan, Edwin Ginn, the Rev. Thomas I. Gasson, Prof. Samuel T. Dutton and Henry V. Cunningham. The William Howard Taft good citizenship medal for excellence in debate was given by the Colonial Daughters for the finest argument in this contest.

The debate was won by Miss Regina I. Driscoll. Honorable mention was awarded to Miss Ruby W. Bateman. In announcing the winner Mr. Jordan said that the decision of the judges was unanimous, but they found difficulty in deciding whether to give the good citizenship medal to Miss Driscoll or Miss Bateman.

The following announcement of prize winners in the prize essay contest was made by Elmer E. Brown, United States commissioner of education, for students in normal schools: First prize, Miss Marion Amelia Viets of Foxboro, Mass.; second, Miss Gertrude Reid of Fredonia, N. Y.; third, Miss Winifred V. Richmond of Athens, O.; honorable mention, Miss Katherine Hobart Mills of Oneonta, N. Y.; Miss Elma A. Dixon of Whippany, N. J., and N. Guy Matthews of Fairmont, W. Va.

For pupils in preparatory schools: First prize, Stewart D. White of Baltimore; second, Miss Mary Cavanaugh of West Lynn, Mass.; third, Miss Jessie A. Carey of Trenton, N. J.; honorable mention, Miss Alma I. Warren of Trenton, N. J.; Howard H. Talbot of Kansas City, Mo., and Miss Florence D. Tzyzer of Rosindale.

San Francisco Named for the Next Meeting

Thursday afternoon the board of directors held a meeting after the election of officers and the strongly backed invitation of California to hold the forty-ninth convention of the N. E. A. in San Francisco was endorsed by the board and the matter was referred to the proper authorities with power to act, which practically means that the convention will go to California.

Elections of Department Officers Are Held Today

Several departments of the N. E. A. held elections during the day. Among those choosing new officers were Kindergarten.

The following officers were elected by the department of kindergarten education at its final meeting in Normal Art school: President, Miss Jane Hoxie, Chicago; vice-president, Miss Isabel French,

HARVARD PROFFERS SOLDIERS FIELD FOR BOSTON AERO MEET

President A. Lawrence Lowell in Letter to Mayor Fitzgerald Says the Stadium Grounds Are Available if People of City Desire Exhibition.

Harvard University offers the use of Soldiers field, where the Stadium stands, as an appropriate place for a great aviation meet in Boston this summer. President A. Lawrence Lowell in a letter to Mayor Fitzgerald today makes the recommendation.

Several people are anxious to make arrangements for an aviation meet in Boston, including De Lesseps, who has made an offer to come here and fly. Chester I. Campbell, who has been active in the interests of Boston and has seen all the prominent aviators throughout the country, says they are willing to come if a guarantee is made. Prof. J. V. Martin, director of the Harvard Aeronautical Society, is interested in the proposed meet and is working hard to complete plans whereby Boston may have an exhibition equal to any yet held.

President Lowell says in the letter that the Harvard Aeronautical Society is anxious to get up a general aeronautical

exhibition and contest on Soldiers field this summer and has applied to him for the use of the field. He also states that he is informed by the society that the Wright brothers and other leading flyers will be willing to come. He states, however, that Harvard University, as such, has no interest in the performance and is a little afraid of allowing the field to be used for purposes involving the taking of gate money not directly connected with college work. But, he adds, if there is any desire on the part of the people of the city of Boston to have a meet of this kind Harvard University would be very glad to tender the use of the field.

The letter further says that if the city of Boston wishes to join with any aeronautical societies in an invitation to such a meet and would like to ask for the use of Soldiers field for the purpose President Lowell understands that no expense will be involved by the city or any one else as the gate money will pay expenses.

Los Angeles; secretary, Miss Maud Lindsay, Massachusetts.

Higher Education.

These officers of the department of higher education were elected at the meeting of the department held Thursday in the Second church in Copley square: President, J. H. Baker, president of the University of Colorado; vice-president, J. A. MacLean, University of Idaho; secretary, F. P. Keppel, dean of Columbia College.

Science Instruction.

The department of science instruction of the National Education Association met today in Huntington hall, Rogers building, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and elected the officers as follows: President, George A. Cowen of Jamaica Plain, Mass.; vice-president, Prof. W. J. V. Osterhout of Harvard University; secretary, H. T. Clifton of Pasadena, Cal. A resolution was adopted by which a committee of three was created with the privilege of inviting associates who are experts in sanitation to report next year on efficiency in janitor service.

Special Education.

The session of the department of special education held today in the First Baptist church, Commonwealth avenue and Chardon street, elected officers as follows: President, Dr. F. G. Bruner of Chicago; vice-president, Miss Elizabeth Farrell of New York, and secretary Dr. Edward A. Fay of Washington, D. C. A resolution was adopted by which a committee will attempt to shorten the hours of book-study in the schools, improve school books and eliminate glazed paper and fine type, the object being to generally improve the conditions now existing in the schools.

Child Study.

The department of child study today in the Old South church, Copley square, re-elected the following officers: President, Will Grant Chambers of Pittsburgh, Pa.; vice-president, A. H. Yoder of Tacoma, Washington; secretary, C. B. Robertson, Cortland, N. Y.; and Colin A. Scott, chairman of the local committee.

School Patrons.

The office of president was the only one that was lullated on today at the meeting of the department of school patrons in assembly hall, Trinity church parish house, the newly elected officer being Mrs. O. Shepard Barnum of Los Angeles, Cal. She was elected for two years. The vice-president, Mrs. Hugo Rosenberg of Pittsburgh, Pa., and the secretary, Mrs. Orville T. Bright of Chicago, were elected to their respective offices last year and the next session of the National Education Association will decide who will occupy those offices for the next two years.

AMERICA SEEKS TRUTH IN CHINA

WASHINGTON—Government experts on far eastern affairs are searching for proof of a secret agreement between Japan and Russia for the partition of Manchuria adverse to the United States.

A complete upheaval in the far eastern diplomacy is looked for within the next few months. A realignment of the powers which will probably shake the British alliance with Japan is looked for. The western world is practically convinced that the recent reconciliation of the two former enemies means a new phase of oriental politics.

POSTOFFICE PLAN OUT FOR CHELSEA

Postmaster Mansfield of Boston has received from the supervising architect at Washington complete drawings and specifications for the new Chelsea post-office for distribution to contractors who desire to bid. No drawings and specifications will be given to any contractor unless the latter intends to submit a lump sum proposal for the entire building.

The estimate for the work by the supervising architect is approximately \$78,000. The bids are to be opened at Washington at 3 p. m., Aug. 4, 1910, and the building must be completed on or before Oct. 1, 1911.

LITHUANIANS TO CELEBRATE.

The Lithuanians of Boston and vicinity will celebrate the anniversary of the victory of the Lithuanians over the crusaders of the Teutonic order at Greenwald in the fifteenth century, with a parade next Sunday.

REVERE RESIDENTS ASK FOR FIVE-CENT STREET CAR FARES

The selectmen and several residents of Revere were before the state board of railroad commissioners today in support of their petition for a reduction from 10 cents to 5 cents in the fare from Revere to Lynn over the Boston & Northern street railway lines, and for better street railway accommodations.

Judge Cutler of Revere, town solicitor, conducted the hearing on behalf of the petitioners.

He said the street railway company at present gives a 5-cent fare over its main line to Lynn, but, refuses to give transfers over the lateral lines, so that persons living on those lines are required to pay an extra fare.

Channing Howard, town engineer for Revere, presented a plan for relieving the congestion on Ocean avenue, which is occasioned by the number of cars required to handle the big crowds. He would construct a loop line through what is at present a private way, so that the cars would go to the beach on one side of the loop and return on the other.

Chairman Rogers Walworth of the Revere board of selectmen called attention to the fact that precinct 4 in Revere is greater in area than the whole city of Chelsea, and that it is being up rapidly, yet the residents of this district are given no transfer privilege in going to and from Lynn. Selectman Ernest Packard and John S. O'Hara also spoke.

Attorney Bentley W. Warren for the company opposed the loop plan because of its cost, which he estimated at \$20,000; the transfer privilege, he said, the company cannot afford to give, because it is already furnishing service to Revere at less than cost. The board took the matter under advisement.

LABOR DEMANDS SHOW INCREASE

It appears from comparative monthly statement of business at the state free employment office that general business is steadily improving, because of the demands for workers, both men and women, and because a great many places are being filled.

During the month of June 1497 persons received positions through the office, which is an increase of 9.27 per cent over the number during the month of May.

Employers applied for 2107 persons during June, and this is also an increase of 14.84 per cent over the previous month.

EPWORTH LEAGUE REFUSES MERGER

There will be no coalition of the Epworth League and the Young People's Christian Endeavor, so a meeting of the national board of the league decided last Thursday in the People's Temple, after listening to Secretary Shaw of the Y. P. S. C. E.

The Christian Endeavor organization is desirous of uniting all the young people's societies of the Protestant churches, and it was reported Thursday that the Epworth League, which is the largest of these societies, might endorse the project.

NEW BATTLESHIP FOR CHILE.

VALPARAISO, Chile.—Bids on a 22,000-ton battleship for the Chilean navy were asked today of European and American shipbuilders. President Monist left today for Europe. During his absence Elias Fernandez will be acting President.

SUCCESS OF SUMMER SCHOOL.

QUINCY, Mass.—The summer school for girls at the clubhouse of the Quincy Women's Club on Goffe street has given rise to a problem of accommodation, as over 400 pupils have enrolled instead of 60 as in former years.

TEACHERS VISIT QUINCY.

QUINCY, Mass.—A delegation of Oklahoma teachers from the convention in Boston visited this city Thursday.

PRIZE FIGHT PICTURE PROMOTERS WILL NOT DISREGARD THE LAWS

(Continued from Page One.)

Endeavorers against the brutal prize fight pictures."

Herbert F. Miley, Lynchburg, Va.—"Move to stop prize fight pictures was great one. Authorities here put ban on them today."

A. G. Fegert, superintendent Christian citizenship department, Chicago Christian Endeavor Union—"Chicago Christian Endeavorers, 16,000 strong, commend your aggressiveness against display of fight pictures. Will try to stop them here. Will also take action at state Christian Endeavor convention held next week at Waukegan, Ill."

Compton & Withers, Kansas City, Mo.—"Congratulations on your fight on films. Keep us advised and rely on our cooperation. Evening papers quote Mayor Brown saying all off for the films if their exhibition tends to produce bitter racial feeling. Have arranged conference with mayor and city counselor. Will wire you result."

George E. Lovejoy, chaplain Massachusetts G. A. R.—"I am deeply grateful to learn that you are leading in a movement to prevent the reproduction, in pictorial form, of that disgraceful affair at Reno. The original was a blot upon our twentieth century American civilization. To allow it to be portrayed before the youth of our day will be demoralizing in the extreme."

Lincoln C. Cummings, Brookline, Mass.—"You have my hearty support, in any way that I can help you, in movement against exhibition of brutality and degradation, initiated by you. This is fundamentally a land of homes, the purity and elevation of which is primal, and imperative, the resistance to evil influence inherent. I congratulate you and commend the move, which should appeal to all good citizens."

Robert H. Magwood, Christian citizenship superintendent, Massachusetts Christian Endeavor Union—"Glad to see that you precipitated action against the moving pictures of the fight. I don't know of anything that has quite riled me so much as the desecration of our national birthday by so debasing a thing as a prize fight. Count me in for whatever I may do to arouse the old Bay state."

RHEIMS FLYERS BREAK RECORDS

RHEIMS — Record-breaking flights were again the order of the day at the big aviation meeting here. Hubert Latham began the performances with a new record for 100 miles, making the distance in 2h. and 9m.

The Belgian, Oleslager, who yesterday broke the record for continuous distance flying, going 100 miles in 3h. 39m. and 39s., set out today to pass this mark. At the end of 2h. and 35m. he had covered 125 miles. The McCurdy brothers, who have been flying under the auspices of the Canadian government, are today preparing their machines for the prize contests.

STRIKERS AWAIT DECISION TODAY

NEW YORK—The possibility of a speedy settlement of the strike of the New York garment workers, which involves 50,000 men and women, is expected to be determined at this afternoon's conference of the manufacturers. The employers are divided. Many want to settle the strike on the best terms available because they fear great loss on rush orders. Others fear that if they grant the demands they will be forced into bankruptcy.

BRIGHTON PEOPLE SEEK PLAYGROUND

Residents of Brighton and North Brighton are to present a petition to Mayor John F. Fitzgerald for the establishment of a playground in the Brighton section.

Many prominent taxpayers have signed the petition. A favorite site is being mentioned for this purpose in the Market street section.

GOVERNOR SANDERS TO RESIGN.

BATON ROUGE, La.—After both houses of the Louisiana Assembly formally announced the election of Gov. Jared Young Sanders as United States senator the Governor announced that as soon as he could arrange the affairs of his office he would resign.

PENSION BUREAU ABRIDGED.

WASHINGTON—Commissioner Davenport of the pension bureau has consolidated three divisions of his bureau into one branch, to be known as the civil war division. The consolidated office will handle all pension claims growing out of the war.

CHARLTON CASE IS CONTINUED.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—When the case of Porter Charlton, confessed slayer of his wife, Mrs. Mary Scott-Charlton, in Italy, was called in court here today an agreement was reached whereby it was postponed until Aug. 11.

PLAN DARTMOUTH CLUB.

Dartmouth alumni of Boston and vicinity are to have an informal dinner and meeting at the Hotel Bellevue tonight to discuss plans for a permanent Dartmouth club in this city.

INSURGENTS SEEKING COLONEL ROOSEVELT UNINVITED IT IS SAID

Influx of Radicals at Sagamore Hill Explained to Mean That Regulars Are Not So Keen on Results.

AWAITS HIS TIME

OYSTER BAY, N. Y.—While most of the visitors to Sagamore hill since Colonel Roosevelt re-established his residence there have been Republicans with insurgent leanings, it is intimated there that this has not been because of prearrangement. Rather the insurgents have been more anxious to place their side of matters before the former President than have the regulars, and many of the latter are expected to call there before Mr. Roosevelt sets out on his first speech-making tour next month.

While he has not declared his purposes so far as the West and its problems are concerned Mr. Roosevelt is already lined up with Governor Hughes to get control of the state organization of his own home commonwealth.

He plans the naming of a candidate for Governor who will be his own personal choice, and a platform that will, for the first time in four years, emphatically endorse Charles E. Hughes and the Hughes policies. This fact has been communicated to the leaders and they are already lining up. Colonel Roosevelt has the support of the New York and Erie county organizations and of his own home county, but most of the remainder of the state is anti-Roosevelt, and it is expected that, following a conference with Governor Hughes early next week, Mr. Roosevelt will take the offensive and issue a statement outlining the issues on which the fight for delegates to the next state convention will be fought out at the September primaries. Because he had learned that this was so, William Barnes, Jr., the Albany boss and leader of the anti-Roosevelt movement, refused to go to the Outlook office to confer with Mr. Roosevelt on Wednesday just before he sailed for Europe.

So far as the Ohio situation is concerned the former President has had a chat with President Taft and a lengthy conference with James R. Garfield, who is considered radically anti-Taft and who is now being again strongly mentioned for the gubernatorial nomination in the Buckeye state this fall.

Mr. Roosevelt had the Massachusetts situation outlined to him by Senator Lodge at Nahant and according to the Lodge followers he promised to aid the senior senator in his fight for reelection. This is disputed by the insurgent wing in the Bay state and Mr. Roosevelt will not take any side just at present.

In Indiana he will make a speech for Senator Beveridge. Just what effect this will have on the fall campaign there is uncertain. Some politicians here argue that former Vice-President Fairbanks and his friends are anti-Roosevelt anyhow and that the colonel's endorsement will be a stimulus to keep up the fight on Mr. Beveridge.

Senator LaFollette told his troubles in Wisconsin to Mr. Roosevelt and while he expressed himself as "pleased" with his visit no light was shed on it from Sagamore Hill. A similar situation resulted from the visit of Representative Poindexter, the foe of Secretary Ballinger, when he called to discuss Washington politics. The colonel denied emphatically that he had authorized the statement that he had endorsed Mr. Poindexter's senatorial candidacy.

The triumvirate of Kansas insurgents who called on the colonel last week—Messrs. Bristow, Madison and Murchok—went away highly pleased and announced that they had the Roosevelt support, but it was later made clear that this referred particularly to their work in Congress in behalf of Roosevelt policies.

So many telegrams from all parts of the country, requesting permission to visit him, have come to Sagamore Hill that Colonel Roosevelt decided today to go to New York two days a week hereafter instead of his customary one. He announced that he would meet visitors on Tuesdays and Fridays at his office in the Outlook building.

TWO BIG FLIGHTS AT ATLANTIC CITY

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Cheered by thousands crowded on the board walk, Walter Brookins, representing the Wright brothers, and Glenn H. Curtiss in his own biplane gave their first comparison aerial exhibition here today. Brookins mounted into the air shortly before noon, and while he was maneuvering at an altitude of 100 feet Curtiss started his machine. Both performed beautifully, Brookins soaring above the beach, while Curtiss, after dashing up and down the beach several times, turned out to sea.

Brookins, after making a complete turn in a 100-foot circle, headed south and flew over the million-dollar pier. He went 400 feet up, and then started down the beach executing every feat known to air navigation. Both navigators finally landed, after affording the most thrilling exhibition the resort frequenters had ever witnessed.

W. C. T. U. TO FIGHT LICENSE.

The state executive committee of the W. C. T. U. has decided on an active no-license campaign in the fall, with speakers and a large amount of literature.

News in Brief Gathered Today from Towns and Cities in Massachusetts

CHELSEA.
An amendment to one of the city ordinances has been authorized by the board of control prohibiting wooden billboards in the business center of the city.

Miss Jessie D. Shackford has been appointed teacher in the high school to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Evelyn Coolidge.

Boys from the Y. M. C. A. who are now at Camp Durrell, Friendship, Me., are: Howard Begg, Lawrence S. Killick, Edwin Martin, Horace Martin, William L. Martin, Frederick A. Stevens, Charles T. Calley, Norman Calley, Frank Lincoln. Raymond L. Bond is at Camp Becket in the Berkshires. Superintendent C. H. Potter will spend the first two weeks of August at Silver Bay, Lake George, at the conference of Y. M. C. A. workers.

Osbourne McConathy, supervisor of music in the schools, will teach during July a summer course at the Institute of normal methods for supervisors of music at the New England Conservatory of Music.

Permits have been issued to F. Bloomberg for the erection of eight three-apartment dwellings on Walnut and Poplar streets, to cost \$38,000.

Mrs. Mary E. Tapley, chairman of the household economies department of the Chelsea Woman's Club, announces as the members of her committee Mrs. Emma F. Aldrich, Mrs. Hattie Putnam, Mrs. Sarah H. Frazier.

WALTHAM.

The difficulty between the Boston & Maine railroad officials and the city engineering department over the Kendall brook culvert which the company built under its tracks near Lyman street, has been settled. The culvert was built an inch higher than the city grade lines which caused a setback of the water flow. The railroad company has agreed to reconstruct the culvert at no expense to the city.

The building committee of the Board of Trade has raised \$10,000 which it is proposed to invest in a manufacturing building in order to induce some manufacturing concern to locate in the city. Now that the fund is completed a site will be selected and work be pushed on the building.

The school board will ask the board of aldermen for an appropriation of \$30,000 for the erection of two schoolhouses in outlying districts. Plans are already prepared for the buildings.

MEDFORD.

The committee which is to have charge of arrangements for the society circus in August includes Harry W. Marden, M. M. Converse, C. W. McPherson, E. A. Gore, Mrs. William B. Lawrence, Mrs. F. Irving Weston, Mrs. F. L. Rowe and Miss Helen T. Wild. The proceeds are to be devoted jointly to high school athletics and the historical society. It is planned to hold an elaborate automobile parade.

The citizens of Medford have taken an active interest in the support of school athletics and the board of aldermen has forwarded to the manager of the high school baseball team a resolution unanimously passed extending to them "the good-will and commendation of the board of aldermen to the Medford high school baseball team for their excellent work as a team in the achievement of their remarkable and well earned victories." Medford high captured the suburban league pennant.

EVERETT.

There is a movement for an evening parade in which the floats that took part in the recent Independent day celebration will be brilliantly illuminated and pass through the principal streets.

Several shoe firms have been in conference with members of the local board of trade with a view to locating in this city along the low land near the river. There are excellent dockage and rail facilities. The members refuse to divulge the names of the concerns, but say that should they locate in Everett it will mean employment for upwards of 800 persons.

ROCKLAND.

The Sunday school of the Baptist church is holding its annual picnic at Nantasket beach today.

The Sunday school of the Hatherly Methodist Episcopal church held its annual outing at Nantasket beach Thursday.

DEDHAM.

The Somerset A. C. has elected these officers: President, Harold Weber; vice-president, William Starr; secretary, William Saunders; treasurer, Edward Johnston; board of directors, Messrs. Weber, Saunders, Johnston and Albert Benkart.

ABINGTON.

The Sunday school of the Swedish Congregational church of Campello held its annual picnic at Island Grove park on Thursday.

MELROSE.
With the "widening" of Green street will come a petition to the board of aldermen asking that the street car track in that street be discontinued. At present there is but a single track in the street, which is used as a loop line.

Real estate men in this city report the most active season in the city's history, with a large demand for houses, a large amount of new building and an increasing amount of property being developed and improved.

Stanley S. Porter, the newly appointed inspector of wires, a position created by this year's city government, has assumed charge of all local wires and telephone, telegraph and electric light wires.

While the official announcement of the tax rate will not be made for another week, it is stated by a member of the board of assessors that the tax rate this year will be about \$10.50 or an increase of 20 cents over the rate of last year. The increased state and metropolitan taxes, the increased municipal expenditures, amounting to about \$10,500, and the shrinkage in the assessable personal property of a local estate which has been before the court the past year, are largely responsible for the increased rate.

The local station of the Boston post-office has started on its summer schedule of deliveries.

WAKEFIELD.

Unless it can be offset by a limited amount of revaluation work now in progress, the assessors fear an increase of at least 50 cents in the tax rate. This will be due to the unusual increase in the state and metropolitan assessments. The state tax this year is \$12,750, an increase of \$2455; the metropolitan sewer tax is \$9057.67, an increase of \$932.15, and the metropolitan park tax goes up \$231.92, making a total of \$4514.01. The increases aggregate \$3477.60. The county tax shows a decrease of only \$141.47. The assessors have been working two-handed, and not much of the contemplated revaluation in the west and north districts has been accomplished. The present tax rate is \$10.

For the purpose of facilitating its work the Sons of Veterans Auxiliary is about to organize two "wheels" among the members. The meeting for organization will be held with the president, Mrs. Arietta Draper, Salem street, July 14.

WINTHROP.

The parish house committee of St. John's church will ask a local architect to prepare plans at once for the new parish house to be erected opposite the church.

The board of directors of the Cottage Park Yacht Club have had plans prepared for the alteration and enlargement of the clubhouse and are now securing estimates for the work. Capt. William Ohurg has been unanimously elected vice-commander.

A communication has been received by the Rev. Frederick M. White from the United States war department saying that there will be no more Sunday baseball playing at Ft. Banks. The Winthrop Ministers' Association at once forwarded a resolution of thanks to the department.

READING.

The camp for the local Y. M. C. A. boys will open at Ashbury grove, Hamilton, July 16, and continue until July 30. Thirty boys may be accommodated and there will be more boats than before, a new swimming float and improvements in the athletic field.

Arrangements have been made for three band concerts by Stiles' Eighth Regiment band this summer, the first to be given on the common, Tuesday evening.

BEVERLY.

State Inspector Ansel J. Cheney has not as yet approved the plans for the new \$85,000 brick schoolhouse in the Washington district and the building cannot be occupied until it has been approved. The plans for ventilation are said to be the objection.

The Beverly Improvement Society will award \$105 in cash prizes for the best gardens and there is considerable outside expense in addition. There are 844 gardens entered in the contest. The society has received \$188 for school gardens and has appropriated \$150 for the work.

HYDE PARK.

Latest Market Reports Produce Quotations Shipping

MAKES GAIN OF NINE PER CENT

Interborough Rapid Transit Gross Receipts for Year Over Two Million Four Hundred Thousand Larger

Gross receipts of Interborough Rapid Transit for the fiscal year ended June 30 increased slightly more than \$2,400,000, a gain of 9.3 per cent. The 1909 gross was \$2,375,302 and the increase this year has made the 1910 gross income \$2,815,000. In four years the receipts of this remarkable subway and elevated system have gained almost \$9,000,000 and at the same time there has been no increase in mileage operated worthy of the name.

The course of gross earnings during recent years is very well told in the following:

Year.	Gross receipts.	% Inc.
1910	\$2,815,000	9.3
1909	\$2,375,302	1.1
1908	\$2,340,299	1.1
1907	\$2,338,502	18.5
1906	\$1,973,504	10.1
1905	\$1,791,270	18.4

June earnings gained slightly more than \$4500 per day, the aggregate gain for the month being \$135,000, which does not compare at all unfavorably, considering weather, with the May increase of \$100 per day.

For the fiscal year Interborough Rapid Transit will show earnings for its \$35,000,000 stock of very close to \$6,300,000, or 18 per cent. This compares with a dividend balance in 1909 of \$4,580,823, or 13.1 per cent, and is far and away the best showing that the company has ever made.

One remarkable feature of this earning exhibit is that it was accomplished after "other income," which includes receipts from miscellaneous sources, had decreased about \$600,000. Or stated in a slightly different way, Interborough Rapid Transit in the 1910 fiscal year saved more than 90 per cent of the gain in gross for net.

Earning twice its 9 per cent dividend it becomes a fair question as to whether a larger return could not conservatively be made to Interborough Metropolitan.

NEW YORK CURE.

NEW YORK—Tuloumne 2 1/2 @ 3; So Utah 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2; Gold Cons. 9 @ 1 1/2; Ray Cons 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2; Ray Central 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2; Cohalt Central 9 @ 10 1/2; La Rose 4 @ 4 1/2; Davis Daily 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2; Ohio 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2; Ohio 10 1/2 @ 10 1/2; Cons Arizona 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2; Nipissing 10 1/2 @ 10 1/2; Standard Oil, 61 1/2 @ 62.

Atlantic and Pacific Sailings

Steamship Movements at a Glance.

EASTBOUND.		
Sailings from New York.		
Germany, for Mediterranean ports.	July 9	9
California, for San Francisco.	July 9	9
*St. Louis, for Southampton.	July 9	9
*Koenig, for London.	July 9	9
*Duch, for Antwerp.	July 9	9
*Vaderland, for Antwerp.	July 9	9
Minneapolis, for London.	July 9	9
*Caronia, for Liverpool.	July 9	9
*Baltic, for Liverpool.	July 9	9
America, for Hamburg.	July 9	9
Sailings from Boston.		
Parisian, for Glasgow.	July 9	9
Bostonian, for Manchester.	July 9	9
Pennsylvania, for Copenhagen.	July 9	9
*Sicilia, for Hamburg.	July 9	9
*Cymric, for Liverpool.	July 9	9
Verulam, for Liverpool.	July 9	9
Manitou, for Antwerp.	July 9	9
Philadelphia, for London.	July 9	9
Rhineland, for London.	July 9	9
Saxonia, for Liverpool.	July 9	9
Toronto, for Hull.	July 9	9
Andra, for Rotterdam.	July 9	9
Zeeland, for Liverpool.	July 9	9
Numidia, for Glasgow.	July 9	9
Bosnia, for Hamburg.	July 9	9
Zeeland, for Liverpool.	July 9	9
Columbia, for London.	July 9	9
Samland, for London.	July 9	9
Calcutta, for Glasgow.	July 9	9
Sailings from Montreal.		
Laurentie, for Liverpool.	July 9	9
Empress of Ireland, for Liverpool.	July 9	9
Canada, for Liverpool.	July 9	9
Lake Manitoba, for Liverpool.	July 9	9
Royal Edward, for Liverpool.	July 9	9
Megantic, for Liverpool.	July 9	9
Empress of Britain, for Liverpool.	July 9	9
Domion, for Liverpool.	July 9	9
Sailings from Philadelphia.		
Marquette, for Antwerp.	July 8	8
*Friesland, for Liverpool.	July 9	9
Massillon, for Liverpool.	July 9	9
Haverford, for Liverpool.	July 9	9
WESTBOUND.		
Sailings from Liverpool.		
Cedric, for New York.	July 9	9
Megantic, for New York.	July 9	9
Carmania, for New York.	July 9	9
Empress of Britain, for Montreal.	July 9	9
Domion, for New York.	July 9	9
Campania, for New York.	July 9	9
Arabic, for New York.	July 9	9
Merion, for Philadelphia.	July 9	9
Lake Champlain, for Montreal.	July 9	9
Laurentie, for Montreal.	July 9	9
Caronia, for New York.	July 9	9
Baltic, for New York.	July 9	9
Friesland, for Philadelphia.	July 9	9
Empress of Ireland, for Montreal.	July 9	9
Mauretania, for New York.	July 9	9
Domion, for Montreal.	July 9	9
Celtic, for New York.	July 9	9
Canada, for Montreal.	July 9	9
Sailings from Southampton.		
Cleveland, for New York.	July 8	8
St. Paul, for New York.	July 8	8
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York.	July 12	12
Adriatic, for New York.	July 13	13
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for New York.	July 15	15
Sailings from London.		
Minnetonka, for New York.	July 9	9
Minneapolis, for New York.	July 9	9
Minneapolis, for New York.	July 9	9
Sailings from Bristol.		
Royal George, for Montreal.	July 21	21
Sailings from Glasgow.		
Numidia, for New York.	July 8	8
Calcutta, for New York.	July 9	9
California, for New York.	July 9	9
Furness, for New York.	July 9	9
Sailings from Havre.		
La Lorraine, for New York.	July 9	9
Chicago, for New York.	July 9	9
La Savoie, for New York.	July 9	9
Caroline, for New York.	July 9	9
La Touraine, for New York.	July 9	9
La Bretagne, for New York.	July 9	9
Bordeaux, for New York.	July 9	9
Sailings from Hamburg.		
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for New York.	July 14	14
President Lincoln, for New York.	July 28	28
America, for New York.	July 28	28
Graf Waldersee, for New York.	July 31	31
Sailings from Bremen.		
Laia, for New York.	July 9	9

WOOLEN TRADE BETWEEN SEASONS

With regard to business conditions as affecting the American Woolen Company President Wood said:

"The trade is now 'twixt hay and grass. We are just closing up last season's business and are getting ready for the next season. Through a general lack of confidence our business, in common with many other lines, has suffered in respect to gross sales during the past few months, but for the first half of the year the American Woolen Company has earned its preferred stock dividend, and unless the outlook changes materially from what it is today, we shall earn our dividend in the last half.

"I believe the worst is over, and that we have a right to expect marked improvement. During the past few months the trade has hung back in its purchases, and we have not been disposed to force the market; but, of course, manufacturers must soon cover their needs for next season.

"We have decided to open our woolen sales on the eighteenth of this month. The worsteds will be opened at some later date yet to be decided upon."

NORTH BUTTE SUES TUOLUMNE

BUTTE, Mont.—The North Butte Mining Company today commenced an action against the Tuolumne Copper Company, seeking a restraining order to prevent the Tuolumne Company from mining ore from the veins apexing in the disputed strip on the north side of the Tuolumne ground and south of the Jesse claim, and for an accounting for ore already extracted. The matter will be heard in the district court on Saturday. The Tuolumne company claims that the North Butte company extracted \$8,000,000 worth of ore in the Tuolumne veins and will press this as an issue in defense.

PETITION FOR CERTIFICATES.

ALBANY.—The public service commission has received an application from Receiver Smith of Pittsburgh, Shawmut & Northern to issue \$1,500,000 additional receiver's certificates, to pay for outstanding car trust certificates, purchase of locomotives, rails and other equipment and for improvements.

WESTERN LIVESTOCK MOVEMENTS.

NEW YORK.—At St. Joseph 3408 cars of live stock were received in June, against 3390 last year, an increase of 90 cars. Receipts of cars for first six months of this year were 20,712, compared with 22,764 cars in the early half of 1909.

SHIPPING NEWS

A general cargo will go out Saturday on the Leyland liner Bostonian, Captain Parry, which sails at 11 o'clock, for Liverpool and Manchester. The Bostonian will take 638 head of cattle, 800 tons of provisions, 5000 bags of granulated sugar, 180 tons of lumber, 300 tons of paper and a large general freight.

The United Fruit Company steamship Verona, Capt. E. Oxholm, reached port this morning from Pt. Antonio and Pt. Morant, Jamaica, with 21,100 bunches of bananas and three barrels of limes. The Verona will sail on her return trip Saturday.

The United Fruit Company steamship Esparta, Captain Glenn, sailed from Long wharf today for Pt. Limon, Costa Rica, with a large number of saloon passengers and a big general cargo. A number of students who have been studying at different colleges in New England left for their homes in Costa Rica.

Passenger accommodation was all taken on the Allan liner Parisian, Captain Hains, which sailed early today for Glasgow from Mystic wharves. On board were a large number of teachers. Frank M. Kanaly, physical instructor at Technology, and former champion runner, was a passenger. Among the other tourists were J. R. Dealey and family of Providence, A. B. Smith, Miss Ella A. Pope, William Spurrewood and Mrs. Spotteswood of Boston.

The largest and most valuable cargo received from England for months is today being broken out of the Leyland liner Philadelphia, Captain George, from London. The steamer brought 4300 tons of cargo, and she was down to her marks when she pushed up the stream and docked at East Boston late Thursday.

One of the fastest square-riggers running out of Boston, the British ship Erne, Captain Fickett, has finished loading a cargo of 1,340,832 feet of white pine, 23,361 feet of ash and 54,670 feet of oak at Mystic wharves and is now ready to sail for Buenos Aires. Captain Fickett will endeavor to establish a new record for sailing vessels between here and the Argentine port.

PORT OF BOSTON.

Arrived. Str Transportation, Hersey, Baltimore, 6720 tons coal for Metropolitan Coal Company.

Str Verona (Nor.), Oxholm, Port Morant, Jan. 6 days, 21,100 bunches bananas, 3 barre's limes to United Fruit Co.

Str Prince Arthur (Br.), Kinney, Yarmouth, N. S., mds, passengers to J. F. Masters.

Str Nacoochee, Dreyer, Savannah, mds passengers to L. Wildes.

Str Grecian, Briggs, Philadelphia, mds passengers to C. H. Maynard.

Str Yale, Hawes, New York, mds passengers to Albert Smith.

Str Camden, Brown, Bangor, Me. Str City of Rockland, Blair, Bath, Me. Str Bay State, Linscott, Portland, Me. Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.

Tug Eureka, Plummer, Philadelphia, tow b Braddock.

Tug Boxer, Walls, Baltimore, tow bgs Elk Garden and Hampshire.

Sch William P Hood, Smith, Patuxent river, Va.; railroad ties for Willis C Bates Co, vessel to Rogers & Webb.

Sch George M Grant, Rudder, Philadelphia. Coal. Vessel to Walter, Friend & Co.

Sch Henrietta Simmons, Derby, Sayreville, N. J. Plaster to Waldo Bros.

Sch Edward S Eveleth, from Rockport, Mass.

Sch Westerlo, Machias.

Str Bay State, Olsen, Newport News, 2000 tons of coal for C H Sprague & Son.

Tug Orion, Kemp, Marblehead, Mass.

Sailed. Schs Regina, Machias; Fannie Hodgkins, Castine and Machias, Me.

Strs Prince Arthur (Br.), Yarmouth, N. S.; Boston (Br.), Digby, N. S.; Gloucester, Baltimore via Newport News; Yale, New York; Parisian (Br.), Glasgow; Esparta (Br.), Port Limon, C. R.; Governor Dingley, Portland, Eastport and St. John, N. B.; tugs Valley Forge (from Philadelphia), tow bgs Cumru, for Portland, and Macungie, for Bangor; F C Hersey, Lynn, tow bgs Five (from Baltimore), Lynn; James Woolley, Scituate, to return with bgs Manawestway, for Philadelphia; sch Lucy E. Frien, New York (and anchored in Nantasket roads).

Notes. Sch George M Grant, from Philadelphia, brought 1856 tons coal.

Sch William P Hood this morning brought 14,000 railroad ties.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS.

Str Bornu, St. Johns, N. F. and Halifax, N. S.; schs Abbie C Stubbs, McLean, St. John, N. B.; Peter C Schultz, Donovan, do; Wilfred M. Backman, Chatham, N. B.; Samuel S Thorp, Campbell, Rockport, Mass.

Strs Mauretania, Liverpool and Queenstown; Metapan, Colon, Santa Marta, etc.; Tintoretto, Santos and Barbadoes; Freya, Baracoa; Fes, Guantanamo; Cimbric, Sagua; Atlantis, Porto Plata; Harvard, Boston; schs Jennie E Righter, Hawkins, Fernandez; Maple Leaf, Spicer, from Hantsport, N. S.; Helen P, from Portland, Conn; tug Cora L Staples, tow three barges.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

HILLSBORO, N. B. July 1—Arrd, sch Margaret M Ford, Webster, Boston. BALTIMORE, July 7—Pass up Cove

Produce Markets

Arrivals. Steamer Ely from Sama with 20,021 stems of bananas for W. W. & C. R. Noyes.

Steamer Verona from Port Morant with 21,100 stems bananas, 3 bbls limes for United Fruit Co.

Steamer Juniata from Norfolk with 2200 bbls potatoes, 300 cts cucumbers, 200 cts tomatoes, 300 cts squash.

Steamer Philadelphia, from London, with 210 bgs peanuts, 500 bgs beans.

Steamer Nacoochee, from Savannah, with 5 cars watermelons, 10 cts pineapples, 130 bbls pears, 2 bbls squash.

Steamer Cymric, from Liverpool, with 534 ex 500 bgs onions.

Steamer Harvard, from New York, with 323 cts pineapples, 250 bgs macaroni.

Sailed. Str Admiral Farragut from Port Antonio for Boston with bananas, 500 bgs coconuts, 3 bbls limes for United Fruit Co. Due here Monday, July 11.

Boston Receipts. Strawberries 1200 cts, other berries 1803 cts, peaches 6275 cts, watermelons 13 cts, cantaloupes 7 cts, California oranges 1506 bgs, lemons 102 bgs, bananas 41,121 stems, California deciduous fruit 5 cars, pineapples 800 cts, peanuts 308 bgs, potatoes 14,561 bu, onions 2732 bu.

Fruit Sale Thursday. Cali navel \$1.10 @ 1.25; Cali Valencia \$1.36 @ 3; St. Michaels \$1.13 @ 4.5; Cali lemons \$5.70 @ 6.80; plums 50 @ \$2.75; prunes 35 @ \$2; pears \$1.10 @ 3.75; also sold Florida pineapples 50 @ \$2.40; Georgia peaches 40 @ \$1.75.

New York Fruit News. Sale Thursday, 15 cars California oranges. Market was strong and active, and prices were about the same as Wednesday. The offering of lemons consisted of the cargo of the Dora Baltea, about 24,000 bgs. There was no improvement of condition or quality of the fruit.

It was hard to find any stock in strictly sound condition, even the Verdelis showed waste. Prices were lower than Wednesday, but taking the quality and condition into consideration there was very little change to note. The buying was general local. Very few orders for out of town.

Prices ranged for the Verdelis fruit: First choice 300s \$3.50 @ 7, 300s \$4.75 @ 5.87 1/2; second 300s \$4.37 1/2 @ 5.25, 300s \$4.25 @ 4.75. Ripe and Ricipio fruit: First choice 300s \$4.75 @ 5.75, 300s \$4.25 @ 5; second 300s \$4 @ 4.75, 300s \$3.50 @ 4.37 1/2. There was a big difference between this size and the 300s. In some cases as much as 75c to \$1 a box more was paid for 300s.

The following steamers have sailed for New York: Atlanta with 14,000 bgs; Pamonia, 18,975; Calabaria, 6200; Eugenia, 11,600; Re d'Italia, 10,700; Sicilia, 22,500; Ancona, 10,000. The latter boat may go to Philadelphia. S. S. Principessa Letitia, 12,000 bgs, has sailed for New Orleans.

CHICAGO.—The strength of Sears-Roebuck shares is attributed to the general understanding that the management is preparing to distribute some of the surplus earnings in some form to the holders of the common stock. There has been talk of increasing the present cash dividend rate and also of making a stock dividend as high as 30 per cent.

The earnings of the company applicable to dividends in the first half of the year are understood to have been considerably in excess of \$3,000,000. Last year the amount was \$6,102,000 for the full 12 months.

CHICAGO.—The strength of Sears-Roebuck shares is attributed to the general understanding that the management is preparing to distribute some of the surplus earnings in some form to the holders of the common stock. There has been talk of increasing the present cash dividend rate and also of making a stock dividend as high as 30 per cent.

The earnings of the company applicable to dividends in the first half of the year are understood to have been considerably in excess of \$3,000,000. Last year the amount was \$6,102,000 for the full 12 months.

CHICAGO.—The strength of Sears-Roebuck shares is attributed to the general understanding that the management is preparing to distribute some of the surplus earnings in some form to the holders of the common stock. There has been talk of increasing the present cash dividend rate and also of making a stock dividend as high as 30 per cent.

The earnings of the company applicable to dividends in the first half of the year are understood to have been considerably in excess of \$3,000,000. Last year the amount was \$6,102,000 for the full 12 months.

CHICAGO.—The strength of Sears-Roebuck shares is attributed to the general understanding that the management is preparing to distribute some of the surplus earnings in some form to the holders of the common stock. There has been talk of increasing the present cash dividend rate and also of making a stock dividend as high as 30 per cent.

The earnings of the company applicable to dividends in the first half of the year are understood to have been considerably in excess of \$3,000,000. Last year the amount was \$6,102,000 for the full 12 months.

CHICAGO.—The strength of Sears-Roebuck shares is attributed to the general understanding that the management is preparing to distribute some of the surplus earnings in some form to the holders of the common stock. There has been talk of increasing the present cash dividend rate and also of making a stock dividend as high as 30 per cent.

The earnings of the company applicable to dividends in the first half of the year are understood to have been considerably in excess of \$3,000,000. Last year the amount was \$6,102,000 for the full 12 months.

CHICAGO.—The strength of Sears-Roebuck shares is attributed to the general understanding that the management is preparing to distribute some of the surplus earnings in some form to the holders of the common stock. There has been talk of increasing the present cash dividend rate and also of making a stock dividend as high as 30 per cent.

The earnings of the company applicable to dividends in the first half of the year are understood to have been considerably in excess of \$3,000,000. Last year the amount was \$6,102,000 for the full 12 months.

CHICAGO.—The strength of Sears-Roebuck shares is attributed to the general understanding that the management is preparing to distribute some of the surplus earnings in some form to the holders of the common stock. There has been talk of increasing the present cash dividend rate and also of making a stock dividend as high as 30 per cent.

The earnings of the company applicable to dividends in the first half of the year are understood to have been considerably in excess of \$3,000,000. Last year the amount was \$6,102,000 for the full 12 months.

CHICAGO.—The strength of Sears-Roebuck shares is attributed to the general understanding that the management is preparing to distribute some of the surplus earnings in some form to the holders of the common stock. There has been talk of increasing the present cash dividend rate and also of making a stock dividend as high as 30 per cent.

The earnings of the company applicable to dividends in the first half of the year are understood to have been considerably in excess of \$3,000,000. Last year the amount was \$6,102,000 for the full 12 months.

CHICAGO.—The strength of Sears-Roebuck shares is attributed to the general understanding that the management is preparing to distribute some of the surplus earnings in some form to the holders of the common stock. There has been talk of increasing the present cash dividend rate and also of making a stock dividend as high as 30 per cent.

The earnings of the company applicable to dividends in the first half of the year are understood to have been considerably in excess of \$3,000,000. Last year the amount was \$6,102,000 for the full 12 months.

CHICAGO.—The strength of Sears-Roebuck shares is attributed to the general understanding that the management is preparing to distribute some of the surplus earnings in some form to the holders of the common stock. There has been talk of increasing the present cash dividend rate and also of making a stock dividend as high as 30 per cent.

The earnings of the company applicable to dividends in the first half of the year are understood to have been considerably in excess of \$3,000,000. Last year the amount was \$6,102,000 for the full 12 months.

CHICAGO.—The strength of Sears-Roebuck shares is attributed to the general understanding that the management is preparing to distribute some of the surplus earnings in some form to the holders of the common stock. There has been talk of increasing the present cash dividend rate and also of making a stock dividend as high as 30 per cent.

The earnings of the company applicable to dividends in the first half of the year are understood to have been considerably in excess of \$3,000,000. Last year the amount was \$6,102,000 for the full 12 months.

CHICAGO.—The strength of Sears-Roebuck shares is attributed to the general understanding that the management is preparing to distribute some of the surplus earnings in some form to the holders of the common stock. There has been talk of increasing the present cash dividend rate and also of making a stock dividend as high as 30 per cent.

The earnings of the company applicable to dividends in the first half of the year are understood to have been considerably in excess of \$3,000,000. Last year the amount was \$6,102,000 for the full 12 months.

CHICAGO.—The strength of Sears-Roebuck shares is attributed to the general understanding that the management is preparing to distribute some of the surplus earnings in some form to the holders of the common stock. There has been talk of increasing the present cash dividend rate and also of making a stock dividend as high as 30 per cent.

The earnings of the company applicable to dividends in the first half of the year are understood to have been considerably in excess of \$3,000,000. Last year the amount was \$6,102,000 for the full 12 months.

CHICAGO.—The strength of Sears-Roebuck shares is attributed to the general understanding that the management is preparing to distribute some of the surplus earnings in some form to the holders of the common stock. There has been talk of increasing the present cash dividend rate and also of making a stock dividend as high as 30 per cent.

The earnings of the company applicable to dividends in the first half of the year are understood to have been considerably in excess of \$3,000,000. Last year the amount was \$6,102,000 for the full 12 months.

IRON AND STEEL EXPORTS GREATLY EXCEED IMPORTS

Those wishing to use this department for a Free Advertisement must write their advertisement on the blank on page 2.

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

CENTRAL STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

RY (17), earnest, reliable, wants working vacation in Chicago. Tel. Normal 4-1111.

ELLIST desires position (mountain resorts); plays German zither also. L. 14-1111.

CELING, Halethorpe, Md. 14-1111.

HAFFEUR desires permanent position as private family; best of city references. R. DAY, 4312 Greenwood av., Chicago. 9-1111.

HAFFEUR, young man, wants position as chauffeur for private family in Chicago; experienced. MARTIN B. CROLL, 148 E. Erie st., Chicago. 8-1111.

FOREMAN MACHINIST, tool and die maker, desires high-grade position; good nature, 14 years experience; location in

MANAGER desires position as general manager dept. store, midse. man or superintend.; 15 years' experience; references; rural or western states. R. V. LEIGHTON, general delivery, Lisbon Falls, Me. 13

OFFICE CLERK desires position; thorough competent; 7 years' experience; any locality Chicago preferred. H. B. WATSON, 3015 Walnut st., Chicago. 11

SEASIDE POSITION wanted by a young man of 32 years; references. P. B. CARLSON, 1011 1/2 W. 12th St., Minneapolis, Minn. 10

W. 60th st., Chicago, Ill. 11
ALESMAN wants situation, general litho-

ly or agent for all grades printing, eng., bookbinding, etc. E. J. BARRETT, 11 Anna, O. 11

ALEMAN experienced in city would furnish plumbing and heating and furnish supply house; can furnish good references. Address M. E. Monitor Office, Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago. 14

ALEMAN experienced in plumbing and heating supplies, would like position on road; would prefer to travel out of town. Address E. M. Monitor Office, Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago. 15

PERINENTENDENT desires position as superintendent or principal of high or middle school. References: state superintendent. H. E. WHEATON, 1141 E. sta. La Crosse, Wis. 11

ATCHMAKER, strictly high grade, 25
8' experience, capable of taking entire

of a jewelry business, wishes a post-
JOHN V. COATS, 175 Concord av.,
tolt, Mich. 11

POSITIONS WANTED—FEMALE

CLERK—Young woman of experience and
ability desires clerical position with good
Address D. H. Monitor Office, 750
Sales Bldg., Chicago. 14

GYST—Good penman would like writ-
to do at home or in office. L. M. PILLS-
BURY, 3545 Oakdale av., Chicago. Tel. Lake
3904. 15

HAIR DRESSER and manicurist, ex-
perienced, desires employment in Chicago. E.
D., 1807 Farwell av., tel. 2904 Rogers
Bldg., Chicago. 13

OTHER'S HELPER—High school girl desires position. **AGNES DE BOLT.**

Howard C. Chicago. 9
"BERRY GOVERNMENT desires position
in Germany, teach German; best of
references. L. HOWE, 3411 Indiana av.
Ill. 11
"LANSO TEACHER of experience who has
finished course in a western conserva-
tion school; desires position; best of references.
A. FLORENCE BOSWORTH MYERS,
Forest av., Des Moines, Ia. 11
"ENOGRAPIHER desires position about
1 mile; competent, thoroughly experienced
office details; high school graduate;
of references; state of Wisconsin pre-
ferred. 500 N. 1st St., Madison, Wis. 11
"ENOGRAPIHER TYPEWRITER, PRI-
VATE SECRETARY, 7 years experience
in permanent position in Sacramento

25. MISS HERMINE EITEL, 1221
r ave. Bronx, New York. 12

ENOGRAPIHER, thoroughly experienced in conducting insurance and mercantile lines, would like position: stationed to very exacting work. Address: J. A. Monitor Office, 750 Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago. 13

ENOGRAPIHER, experienced, wishes permanent position. \$20; All references. J. A. Monitor Office, 750 Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago. 13

LACHER of ability and experience seeks position of responsibility. MISS VIRGINIA LACHER, 4212 Berkeley av., Chicago. 13

TECHNICAL High school teacher desires loan, mathematics, German, or sciences. Summer. JANE V. POLLOCK, 4646 Lincoln st., Ravenswood, Ill. 8

MAN successful as expert interviewer, advertiser and solicitor seeks po-

where official ideas are needed.
 ess J. D., Monitor Office, Peoples Gas
 Chicago. 12

WESTERN STATES
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

BOOKKEEPER (19) desires a position,
 as clerk; best of references. EMIL H.
 LANDER, 2123 S. 17th st., Lincoln.
 12

LAUNDEUR desires position; graduate
 as City automobile school; can repair
 as well as operate a car; temperate and re-
 s. HAROLD LITTLEDYKE, 1201 S.
 st., Parsons, Kan. 14

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

INSTRUCTOR, graduate Posse gymnasium,
desires position as instructor phys-
ical training in public or private school;
references. M. MARGUERITE
BROWN, 511 8th st., S. Fargo, N. D. 13

WITHER desires employment directing
types or any kind of clerical work at
typewriting, copying. MISS RAND-
OLPH, 303, Am. Bank bldg., Main st.,
Oma City, Okla. 8

UNION STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

W. KER, German, first class, wants posi-

N. FRANCKE, 3 N. Frederick st., Balti-
14

BOOKKEEPER with more than 20 years' experience, wants change; now employed factory; experienced in jobbing and office. Box 315, Elizabethtown, Tenn. 14

BOOKKEEPER desires position or as an office clerk; best of references. SAMON RICE, 3 N. Frederick st., Baltimore. 14

BOOKBINDER desires position; 10 years' experience in all kinds of bookbinding. JOHN W. WESSELS, 22 W. Myrtle st., Baltimore. 14

BOOKBINDER desires position; one year's experience in office work; good references. M. M. R., 1927 Hanover ave., Richmond, Va. 14

TAIL SHOE MAN, thorough, open for

Sept. 1, can write cards and dress
suits. Address KENNETH PARKER, 80
Peachtree st., Atlanta, Ga. 1F

ENSMAN desires position as local man for a good concern in Atlanta, good references. W., 4322 Ave. C, Birmingham, Ala. 12

PACIFIC COAST

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

PENDANT, Englishman, desires position attendant to prominent person; for full particulars and references, contact system, D. HUDLESTONE, Marengo ave., Pasadena, Cal. 12

BUSINESS MANAGER desires situation, agent or representative of any financial interest in southern California.

J. SIMONS, 1371 Ivy st., Glendale,
12

IDE MAN, thoroughly experienced
nd cotton goods, bookkeeping, office
correspondence, German, English, de-
position in Sacramento, Cal. LUDWIG
IER, care Mrs. Weyman, 352 West
st., New York city 12

DIRECTORY OF Manufacturing and Wholesale Firms

ADDING AND LISTING MACHINE

Leeds & Co. Chase, 179 Summer St., Boston.
Comptograph Adding Machine and Millionaire Calculating Machine.

ADDRESSING IMITATION TYPE-WRITER LETTERS AND HAND DISTRIBUTING

The Boston Mailing Co., 394 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

ADVERTISING AGENTS

Perry, Burdett & John, 1590 Old Colony Bldg., Chicago.
Wood, Putnam & Wood, 161 Devonshire St., Boston.
Lovett Advertising Co., Inc., Room 60, 262 Washington St., Boston.
C. Ironmonger, 20 Vesey St., New York, N.Y.

ADVERTISING NOVELTIES AND SIGNS

The Enterprise Co., 170 Summer St., Boston.

ARCHITECTS

Warren & Gerrish, 33 State St., Boston, Mass.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS

G. W. & F. Smith Iron Co., Gerard and Reading Sts., Boston, Mass.

ARTIFICIAL PALMS AND PLANTS

Boston Decorative Plant Co., 65 Summer St., Boston.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

Samuel Davis, 18 Tremont St., Boston.
Josiah S. Dean, 18 Tremont St., Boston.
William Donahue, 1 Liberty St., New York.

AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE REGULATION

Johnson Service Co., 12 Pearl St., Boston.

BEDDING

Morris & Butler, 97 Summer St., Boston.

BELTING AND MILL SUPPLIES

Henry K. Barnes Co., 234 Devonshire St., Boston.

BUILDING CONTRACTORS

Whitcomb & Kavanaugh Co., 6 Beacon St., Boston.

BUTTER CUTTERS

The Automatic Individual Butter Cutter Co., 102 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

CLOAKS, SUITS AND FURS

Menage & Co., 321 Washington St., Boston.

COMMERCIAL FURNITURE

W. B. Badger & Co., 182 Portland St., Boston.

CONFECTIONERY SPECIALTIES

Purity Confectionery Co., 179 Portland St., Boston.

CONTRACTORS' EQUIPMENT AND RAILROAD SUPPLIES

A. L. Derry & Co., 427 Connell Bldg., Scranton, Pa.

CONTRACTORS FOR ELECTRIC WIRING

Lord Electric Co., 112 Water St., Boston.

CORRESPONDENCE PAPERS

Katon, Crane & Pike Co., Pittsfield, Mass.

DESIGNERS OF DIAMOND JEWELRY

Carl H. Skinner, 12 Milk St., Boston.

DUSTLESS-DUSTERS

Howard Dustless-Duster Co., 161 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

EDITION AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKBINDERS

Dudley & Hodge, 399 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

ELECTROTYPES

Dickinson Electrotyping Foundry, 270 Congress St., Boston.

ELECTRIC INCANDESCENT LAMPS

Sumbeam Incandescent Lamp Co., 500 South Clinton St., Chicago; 463 West St., New York, N.Y.

ELECTRIC AND GAS LIGHTING FIXTURES

McKenney & Waterbury Co., 181 Franklin St., Boston.

ELECTRIC HEATING DEVICES

Simplex Electric Heating Co., Cambridge, Mass.

ENGRAVING (STEEL AND COPPER PLATE)

McKenzie Engraving Co., 155 Franklin St., Boston.

FIRE ESCAPES

J. T. Cowles Co., 223 N. Sangamon St., Chicago, Ill.

FISHING TACKLE

H. A. Whittemore & Co., 89 Pearl St., Boston.

FURNACE AND COMBINATION HEATERS

Trask Culin Furnace Co., 44 Sudbury St., Boston.

GRANITE AND MARBLE POLISHERS' SUPPLIES

Harrison Supply Co., 5-7 Dorchester Ave., Extension, Boston.

HALL, TOWER AND AUTO CLOCKS

Daniel Pratt's Son, 53 Franklin St., Boston.

HARWARE SPECIALTY MFGRS

P. C. W. Mfg. Co., 1 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y.

HARPS

Melville A. Clark, 416-18-20 South Salina St., Syracuse, N.Y.

HAT AND BONNET FRAMES MFG

J. S. Stee & Co., 163 Summer St., Boston.

HEATING AND COOKING APPARATUS

Magee Furnace Co., 58 Union St., and 64 Summer St., Boston.

HEATING APPARATUS

Ridgway Furnace Co., 6 Portland St., Boston.

INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES

Wheeler & Shaw, Inc., 79 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

INSURANCE AGENTS AND BROKERS

Hinckley & Woods, 32 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.

JERSEYS AND SWEATER COATS

William H. Wye & Co., Needham, Mass.

KNIT UNDERWEAR AND UNION SUIT MFGRS

Carter's Underwear, Needham Heights, Mass.

LASTS

Geo. H. Van Pelt, 440 W. Huron St., Chicago, Ill.

LEATHER NOVELTIES (ADVERTISING)

The Enterprise Co., 170 Summer St., Boston.

LIME AND MARBLE MILLS

W. J. Sullivan, 99 Southampton St., Boston, Mass.

LOOSE LEAF AND MANIFOLD BOOKS

A. E. Martell Co., 159 Devonshire St., Boston.

LUMBER

H. W. Taylor & Co., Old Colony Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

PINE AND HARDWOOD LUMBER MFRS AND EXPORTERS.

Southern Pine Lumber Co., Texarkana, Ark.

MACHINE TOOLS AND MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES

Chandler & Farquhar Co., 36 Federal St., Boston.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

W. E. Dennis, 88 Broad St., Boston.

MEN'S CLOTHING

Pierce Billings & Co., 80 Kingston St., Boston, Mass.

MFGRS. OF DICTIONARIES AND ENCYCLOPEDIAS

Schulz Publishing Co., 13-14 W. 37th St., New York, N.Y.

MFGRS. OF ILLUSTRATED BIBLES

Synthetic Publishing Co., 17-18 W. 37th St., New York, N.Y.

MILLINERY GOODS

Felix Kornfeld, 55-59 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

MONOGRAMS IN ALL METALS

John A. Salzman, 17-21 Bromfield St., Boston.

MUSIC PUBLISHERS

Victor Kremer Co., 108 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

OSTRICH FEATHERS

Felix Kornfeld, 55-59 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

OVERALLS MANUFACTURERS

Brattleboro Overall Co., 77 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

PAPER DEALERS

Andrews-Burr Paper Co., 51 India St., Boston, Mass.

PAPER MANUFACTURING

Bay State Paper Co., 69 India St., Boston, Mass.

PAPERHANGERS' PASTE

Boston Paste Co., 81 Travers St., Boston, Mass.

PAPER DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

The Arnold Roberts Co., 180 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

PATTERN MANUFACTURERS

May Manton Pattern Co., 132 E. 23d St., New York City, N.Y.

PEANUT BUTTER

Kelly's Dixie Brand, 200 State St., Boston.

PIANOS

Kraft & Bates, 32 Boylston St., Boston.

PICTURES

Green & Co., 200 Broadway, New York.

PIPE ORGANS

Hillgreen, Lane & Co., Alliance, Ohio.

PIPE ORGAN BUILDERS

Cuborn Organ Co., 230-234 Washenaw Ave., Chicago, Ill.

PLASTERERS

Robert Gallagher Co., 166 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

POST CARDS

Green & Co., 200 Broadway, New York.

PACKERS

Dold Quality Meats, Niagara Falls and Bacon, White Rose Lard.

PRECIOUS STONES

Phelps & Perry, 3 Maiden Lane, New York, N.Y.

PRINTERS' SUPPLIES

Wild & Stevens, Inc., 3 Purchase St., Boston.

PRIVATE TELEPHONE SYSTEM

S. H. Couch Co., 136 Purchase St., Boston.

PUBLISHERS

Photo-Era Magazine (Wilfred A. French), 383 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

RAISINS

Ideal "Not-A-Seed" Brand, 229 Board of Trade Bldg., Boston, Mass.

RAILROAD SUPPLIES

Commonwealth Steel Co., St. Louis, Mo.

RUBBER STAMPS

Union Stamp Works, 175 Washington St., Boston.

SHOCK ABSORBERS

Knapp-Greenwood Co., 1000 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

SANITARY ENGINEERS

Wm. H. Mitchell & Son Co., 1 Province Court, Boston, Mass.

SCALES, STORE TRUCKS, GAS ENGINES, MILL SUPPLIES

The Fairbanks Co., 38-44 Pearl St., Boston.

SPARK PLUGS

Knapp-Greenwood Co., 1000 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

SPECIALTIES IN SHOES AND STATE AGENTS HOOD RUBBER CO.

Grand Rapids Shoe & Rubber Co., 28-30 No. Ionia St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

STOCK EXCHANGE BLACKBOARDS, DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS

Eugene M. Darnhoff, 431 The Hookery, Chicago, Ill.

TIME STAMPS AND RECORDERS (AUTOMATIC)

The Automatic Time Stamp Co., 180 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

TYPEWRITER RIBBONS AND CARBON PAPER

Kee-Lux Manufacturing Co., 170 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

WASHING MACHINES

Imperial Machine Stamping & Welding Co., 690 E. First St., South Boston, Mass.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

Phelps & Perry, 3 Maiden Lane, New York, N.Y.

WHOLESALE GROCERS

Silas Peirce & Co., Ltd., 59 Commercial St., Boston, Mass.

WHOLESALE LUMBER DEALERS

Crandall & Brown, 3300 Center Ave., Chicago, Ill.

WHOLESALE PAPER DEALERS

R. C. Kustner Paper Co., 18 Elm St., New York, N.Y.

WOMEN'S DRESS SKIRTS

Royal Skirt Mfg. Co., 67 Essex St., Boston.

WOOL

F. N. Graves & Co., 234 Summer St., Boston.

WOOL COMMISSION

Geo. W. Benedict, 288 Summer St., Boston.

RATES
One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines.

Classified Advertisements

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 2002-2003 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

TELEPHONE
Your advertisement to 4880 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

REAL ESTATE

FOR FARM LANDS in Sacramento valley address REED & ELLIOTT, 1015 4th St., Sacramento, Calif.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA.
FOR SALE—New first-class apartment house and store building at California's best beach; 45 minutes' ride from Los Angeles; partly furnished, ready for big summer business just opening; should pay 20% income, and double in value in few years; bargain price to quick purchaser. Address Box 21, Hermosa Beach, Cal.

TO LEASE—CHICAGO
TO LEASE—N. E. cor. Michigan ave. and 31st St. for 10 years, all or part of 3-story brick building; 5 stores with hotel rooms above. A. G. SPRINGER, 1133 E. 44th St., Chicago.

Houses for the Summer

SQUIRREL ISLAND, ME.
Cottage for season, best location, seven rooms, furnished, \$150. G. A. BACON, 31 Elm St., Springfield, Mass.

FURNISHED HOUSE of 8 rooms to let for the season or longer; all conveniences, piazza, lawn, shade trees. MRS. F. E. SMALL, 4 Atherton St., Dorchester, Tel. 207.

APARTMENTS TO LET—NEW YORK
TO RENT FURNISHED UNTIL SEPT. 1, OR LONGER IF DESIRED, IN FASHIONABLE HOTEL, A BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED SUITE OF TWO ROOMS AND BATH; WILL SACRIFICE IMMEDIATE POSSESSION; REFERENCES REQUIRED. STEIN SCHUYLER ARMS, 307 W. 98TH ST., NEW YORK.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

The second sale of the week of more than ordinary interest is that just made of the large four-story stone and brick apartment house numbered 152 to 158 Harvard, junction of Harris street, near Coolidge Corner, Brookline, taxed on a valuation of \$74,000, of which amount \$9000 is on the \$9000 square feet of land upon which the building stands. The property consists of 10 modern apartment suites and is conveyed by Alfred S. Hayes, trustee, to the Associated Trust of Boston, which will hold the property as an investment.

Henry W. Savage reports that final papers have passed in the sale made by his office for Mary E. Haven of her large 17-room house numbered 546 Tremont street, South end, carrying a total assessment of \$13,800, of which \$7800 is on the 1900 feet of land. The purchase was made by Flora Leverone, who buys for investment.

The sale has just been placed on record of the two properties at 38 Lowell street, West end. The grantor was Jacob Schwartz. Wendell Morse bought for investment. The total tax value is \$16,700, and \$7000 of this is on the 1878 square feet of land.

The same broker has also sent final papers to record in the sale just made of the property at No. 1933 Commonwealth avenue, opposite the Chestnut Hill reservoir, Brighton, consisting of a two-story plaster dwelling of mission design, together with 11,027 feet of land. The total assessment is \$17,100, of which \$7000 is on the land. The purchase price was much in excess of the tax valuation, however. Theodore H. Munroe conveyed to Carrie E. Ellison, who bought for a home.

ROXBURY-DORCHESTER.
Harry S. White has sold 48 Max Halpern the property numbered 107 to 111 Bowser street, near the corner of Humboldt avenue, Elm hill, Roxbury. There are three brick houses and 2445 square feet of land rated for \$14,700. The land is valued by the assessors at \$1020. Included in the conveyance is 388 to 400 Broadway, corner of Park avenue, Revere, taxed for \$6750. It comprises a large brick and frame structure containing stores and apartments with

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

EASTERN Summer Excursions

Daily Until Sept. 30, 1910

ROUND TRIP FARES FROM CHICAGO

Atlantic City, N. J.	\$25.70
Boston, Mass.	25.60
Montreal, Que.	20.00
New York, N. Y.	25.50
Portland, Me.	27.35
Quebec, Que.	24.00
Toronto, Ont.	14.60
Via Niagara Falls.	17.00

Tickets good via Niagara Falls. Liberal stopovers. 30 days return limit. Summer Tourist Fares to all Tourist Resorts in Canada, New England, New York and New Jersey. For full particulars address
W. S. COOKSON, A. G. P. A.
135 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

APARTMENTS TO LET

TO LET—Riverbank Court, Cambridge—suite of 2 large rooms and bath, newly furnished, including cold storage closet and grand piano. Also use of garage back of house. Apply suite 2, 250 Beacon St., tel. B. B. 283.

ROOMS—NEW YORK

THE CONNAUT
371 CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Ideal summer home; dining room top floor; roof promenade; elevator service; house cooking. A. K. KIRK, Manager.

440 MANHATTAN AVE.—Large, cool, light room, adjoining bath, steam heated; private family; breakfast optional. MRS. J. L. DOYLE.

31ST ST., 30 EAST, NEW YORK, near Madison ave.—Rooms, single or en suite; house cooking. MRS. D. E. TUTTILL.

ROOMS—CHICAGO

BACHELOR HALL—Two beautiful rooms overlooking Washington Park; private bath, bath, phone (Westworth 5381), near C. L. quiet home. 600 So. Park Ave., cor. 6th.

SUMMER BOARD

CRESCENT HOUSE, Franklin, Mass.—Summer boarders accommodated; terms reasonable; fresh eggs, milk, vegetables from our garden; 5 minutes to 3 lakes. Address MRS. K. F. CAPRON, Prop.

MOUNTAIN VIEW—quiet place, good view and air; good table; large piazza; bath; no children or dogs. W. H. GRUBB, 617, West Concord, N. H.

ARTS

JOHN W. TREARLE,
340-342 Broadway, Boston.
Antiques, Works of Art, Lenses, Markers, 25c. Agents wanted. Illustrated Catalogue free.

MUSIC

SONG WRITERS for sacred music, lyrics, children's songs, composed, transcribed, adapted. E. N. 750 People's Gas Building, Chicago.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

CAIR & MOBILE,
Painters and Decorators, 210 Indiana Ave., Chicago. Tel. Calumet 727.


MACHINERY

MOTORS bought and sold; also work in electrical machinery. 1017 E. 19th St., 84 Hartford St., Boston. Phone 1053-A Main.

TYPEWRITERS

YOU CAN RENT A MONTH FOR \$5.00 on cash terms—New No. 6, Smith No. 6, Am. M. Machine Co., 58 Bromfield St., Boston.

Most Famous Market in the World



FANEUIL HALL MARKET. LENGTH 570 FEET. WIDTH 60 FEET.</

THE HOME FORUM

Mr. Roosevelt's Predecessors
In the Romanes Lectureship

OF the Romanes lecture at Oxford delivered this year by Colonel Roosevelt in the Sheldonian theater, the Westminster Gazette has this interesting history. About 20 years ago Dr. J. G. Romanes went to live at Oxford in a house which had been built by Cardinal Wolsey. Romanes was so delighted with his adopted city that he was anxious to see instituted at Oxford a lectureship on similar lines to that of the Rede at Cambridge. Among the conditions on which he insisted was one which allowed the selection of lecturers to be irrespective of nationality. It was also understood that the lecture might be on any subject except politics and religion.

There was very little doubt as to the choice of the first lecturer, if he could only be prevailed upon to come. The vice-chancellor tried his hand and failed.

But Romanes persisted, and back from Biarritz came the touching message, "I thought, and think it right, for no one knows my poverty except myself. But Oxford is Oxford, and I think if she desired me to climb the spire of Salisbury I should attempt it." So Mr. Gladstone came to inaugurate a brilliant series in a brilliant way with what he modestly called "An Academic Sketch." The Sheldonian was densely packed, and the lecture ended with words that are near every Oxford man's heart—Dominus Illuminatio mea.

Gladstone was followed in the next year by Huxley, who very chivalrously had promised to act as the prime minister's substitute, if need be. Huxley was followed by another nominee of Romanes, Professor Weismann, whom he thought of as "a distinguished opponent." The fourth lecture was by Holman Hunt.

Publishing House Named
"Sunnyside"

"Sunnyside," Orpington, is a house which has special literary interest, says the Pall Mall Gazette, for from 1874 to the end of 1880 it was the sole address of Ruskin's publisher, Mr. George Allen, and from it during those 10 years all the great writer's books were issued and supplied to the public, and during the latter part of that time to the booksellers also. A former editor of the Pall Mall Gazette wrote some articles entitled "The Author His Own Publisher," in 1887, in which the business carried on at "Sunnyside"—was there ever such a pretty business address!—was fully described.

Ruskin's first call at the house was made during a visit to Sir John Lubbock (now Lord Avebury) at High Elms, and later on, in 1885 and during the early part of 1888, he stayed at "Sunnyside" for several days. Some results of his work during the week he spent there in May, 1885, are given in "Proserpina," where he mentions particularly "the pretty lanes of the chalk at Orpington." Thomas Carlyle also called there with his niece in 1874 or 1875.

There never was a great man, unless through divine inspiration.—Cicero.

The
Christian Science
Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science
Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, Editor.
in-Chief,
ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing
Editor.

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class at the Postoffice at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

TERMS
Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL
PREPAID

In the United States, Canada and Mexico:

Daily, one year, \$5.00

Daily, six months, \$3.00

In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor will be found on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising will be furnished upon application to the business department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Long Distance Tel.—Back Bay 4330
Eight Trunk Lines.

Eastern Advertising Office, Suite 2002 and 2003, Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

Western Advertising Office, Suite 750 Peoples Gas Building, Michigan Ave. and Adams St., Chicago.

European Bureau, Suite 23 and 24 Clon House, Surrey St., Strand, London.

Higher Education

According to the statistics gathered by the German government, all of the countries of Europe combined offer but little more opportunity for higher education than does the United States of America. In Europe, Germany is the foremost country in higher education—with 21 universities and 40,000 students. In Berlin alone there are 13,884 undergraduates. In France there are 16 universities and 32,000 students; in Austria-Hungary, 11 universities and 30,000 students; in Great Britain, 15 universities and 25,000 students; in Italy, 21 universities and 24,000 students; in Russia, nine universities and 23,000 students; and in Spain, also nine universities and 12,000 students. The total number of European universities is 125, and the total number of enrolled students 288,732. Of the students enrolled in the higher institutions of learning in this country the number is estimated at 120,000, and this does not include students in colleges whose standard is also less than that of our best eastern institutions.—Exchange.

The Deepest Restaurant

A novelty even in the Lake Superior region, where most up-to-date mining methods are in vogue, is the underground dining room in the Great Western mines in the Crystal Falls district, Menominee Range. These rooms—there are two of them, one each on the eleventh and twelfth levels, 1100 and 1200 feet beneath the surface, respectively—are out in solid rock. They are 65 feet long, 12 feet wide and 8 feet high. The floor is of concrete, which is flushed daily, and the walls are white-washed. The rooms are heated with steam and lighted with electricity. A washroom, 17 by 12 feet and supplied with hot and cold water, opens into each. The dining rooms are large enough to accommodate 200 men.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Go put your creed into your deed,
Nor speak with double tongue.
—Emerson.

SCRIPTURAL PROPHECIES

PROPHECIES seem, as far as their fulfillment is concerned, to pertain to future ages, but in themselves they imply eternal facts. Truth is true throughout all ages and Spirit's perfect creation, though unseen by the physical senses, is close at hand and forever awaiting our recognition. The utterances of the prophets disclose spiritual facts, true at the time of prophecy, albeit hundreds of years may elapse before the mist of belief have dispersed sufficiently to allow of their recognition by the enlightened human mind. Among the most encouraging of these prophecies is found in Zechariah: "The King of Israel, even the Lord, is in the midst of thee, thou shalt not see evil any more." The constant recognition of the presence and power of good in our very midst is the true and efficient remedy for all

evil belief or belief in evil. "Now we see through a glass darkly, but then face to face."

Prophecy appears in the two-fold form of promise and apparent threat. The one sort foretells the stirring effect of Truth upon error, as it rebukes sin, vanquishes resistance and establishes its own just claims. The peace-prophecy sees beyond the storm into the realm of reality and calm known as heaven, which awaits those who have walked every step of the way to earn it. Demonstration of the divine nature is the only vehicle that can find entrance into heaven, and every little faithful thought or word suppressed is a step in the right direction. The ground under our feet may feel rough at times, but the clear light of spiritual understanding already rests upon the faces of those who have once and for all turned toward the reality of good and who as resolutely desert from the needless contemplation, discussion and indulgence of evil.

In a wonderful scene of the Transfiguration Jesus lifted the curtain on a super-sensual tabernacle, and such a transfiguration would be possible today, under like pure and exalted inspiration. It is noticeable that Jesus generally selected the same three disciples when he was about to reveal some special wonder, as on this occasion, or at the raising of the daughter of Jairus. It is presumed that their consciousness presented less opacity than did those of their fellow-disciples.

Dean Farrar holds that the familiar text promising "on earth peace, good will toward men" should read "peace on earth to men of good will." With the revelation of God and man that Christian Science brings, the nature of the spiritual man is becoming more apparent every day, hence, after 2000 years or so, humanity is emerging from John's "It doth not yet appear what we shall be" into a glad "It doth appear here and now." The appearing of good is in exact proportion to the human overcoming of evil. In Mrs. Eddy's statement: "All things will continue to disappear, until perfection appears and reality is reached" (Science and Health, p. 353), one finds an indication of how eternal Truth works out in human experience. Christian Science inaugurates a process of destroying erroneous beliefs and replacing them with truer, more spiritual views. It is a gradual but thorough process and the fact that "every step of progress is a step more spiritual" (People's Idea of God, p. 1) gives us a measuring gauge.

The statement "Now are we the sons of God" pertains to the spiritual man and is therefore eternally true; there is no past, present nor future about it. Only the recognition of it was relegated to future ages. Christian Scientists one and all are commencing to find that the vision of the ideal man, sinless, spiritual and immortal, is so constantly present with them that it colors their every thought with a radiance that is above mortal hues, and it is this reflected radiance that heals the sick and regenerates the sinful. This real and ideal vision brings with it such courage, such serenity, such eager striving after spirituality, such active repudiation of what belongs not to the real man, that the transfiguration, once begun, can be perpetual.

The statement "The Lord God omnipotent reigneth" is eternally true. Why did we not awaken to it before? Because of the unchristian fear and theological superstitions which stopped our ears and led us astray. Why do we not awaken to its full import even yet? Because the human victory over the belief in sin is by no means completed, though it is unquestionably inaugurated by Christian Science in a way that will lead to its ultimate and total extinction. It is evident that the "new man" which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness" is recognized only in proportion as "the old man with his deeds" is "put off," that is to say the belief in mortality is laid aside. Viewed in this light, every legitimate loss is a definite gain; and in his strange words "I die daily," St. Paul implied a gradual recognition of those eternal facts revealed to us in Scripture. The Christian Science text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," opens up glimpses of a brighter future for all who shall demonstrate their at-onement with God, and signs are not wanting of the fulfillment of that gracious prophecy: "They shall all know me, from the least of them unto the greatest."

With Water Colors

Lampshade decoration is not necessarily reserved for the artist; it may be accomplished by the merest dabbler in water colors, says the Philadelphia North American.

Given a plain, well-covered shade and some conventional design to fit it (or one that can be made to fit), a pencil and some of the transfer paper that may be obtained will soon convey the design to the shade.

An outline is enough, because an ordinary sense of color and knowledge of flowers will help in the painting process. Tall iris stalks and blooms, cat-tails with their leaves, or the conventional Tudor rose shaped for each section of the shade will, any one, prove effective in water color and probably bring the shade into harmony with the room.

The sense of increasing spiritual health and power, wherever it exists, magnifies almost incredibly the pleasure derivable from beautiful impressions.—Vernon Lee.

We have only to be patient, to pray, and to do His will according to our present light and strength and the growth . . . will go on. The plant grows in the mist and under clouds as truly as under sunshine, so does the heavenly principle within.—Channing.

BRITISH COINAGE



(Photo by Thomas Poll.)
A COMPLETE SET OF COINS.
Struck in commemoration of Queen Victoria's first jubilee.

THE above are photographs of a complete set of the gold and silver coins struck in commemoration of Queen Victoria's first jubilee (1887) supplanting the impression at the time of her accession. This jubilee coinage consisted of a £5 (£25) piece, a £2 (£10) piece, a sovereign (£1 or 85), a half sovereign (10 shillings or £2.50) in gold; and a crown (5 shillings or £1.25), a double florin (4 shillings or 81), a half crown (2 shillings and 6 pence or 80.62), a florin (2 shillings or 80.50), a shilling (80.25), a sixpenny (80.12), and a threepenny (80.06) piece in silver.

The 6d. piece first issued, however, so closely resembled the half sovereign in design that it had to be immediately recalled, and the early Victorian design of a laurel and oak substituted.

Owing to the prevalent dissatisfaction regarding this portrait of Queen Victoria a new set, the third of this reign, was coined in 1893, for which the bust of her majesty was executed by the sculptor Thomas Brock. From this the double florin (4s.) was omitted, and is very seldom now found in circulation.

The coinage in general circulation in the United Kingdom comprises that struck on the accession of King Edward VII., and the three issues of the previous reign.

In 1849 the florin first made its ap-

pearance, as a silver coin with its present value (2s.), and was called the "Graciosa florin," owing to the words "Dei Gratia" having been omitted from its legend. Public feeling ran very high, for the master of the mint at that time did not happen to belong to the established church, and sectarian reasons were attributed for this omission. These florins were immediately called in and recast.

The sovereign (from the medieval Latin "superanus") and the old French "soverain," over all) was so called because on it the then King, Henry VII., was represented in his royal robes. Its value was, as at present, 20 shillings, which was the highest value ever struck up to that time.

The word shilling (Anglo-Saxon selling or scylling) is from the same root as the Icelandic skilla to divide. The coin was originally made with a deeply indented cross, and could easily be broken into halves and quarters. One or two curious relics of olden times remain with us in the name guinea, for which there is now no corresponding coin. As a coin it was first introduced in Charles II.'s reign, displacing Henry VII.'s sovereign. It took the name from Guinea in Africa, whence a large amount of the gold used in the mint was imported. Its value having risen to 21 shillings, it was finally withdrawn from circulation in 1817.

again leaving the field to the sovereign, 20 shillings being a more readily divisible sum than 21 shillings, but this amount of 21 shillings, expressed by the term "a guinea," is still used in payment of professional fees, and seems to bear with it a dignity not accorded to the humbler sovereign, and quite disproportionate to its additional value of one shilling.

Another very old coin, the silver groat, value 4d., was revived in 1835, but was finally withdrawn from circulation in 1887, its similarity to the 6d. piece being inconvenient. A lawyer's fee used to be 3s. 4d., commonly called a "half noble" or "10 groats," as in Shakespeare's "All's Well that Ends Well," act II, scene 2, where we find "As fit as ten groats is for the hand of an attorney." Lawyers are now entitled to double this amount, or the whole "noble," for their advice. Hence the curious modern fee of "six and eightpence" charged by this profession, which is, too, of course, the exact third part of the sovereign.

The sovereigns found in circulation bearing the date 1807 were only struck in the Australian mints. They are of lighter color than the English gold.

It may not be generally known, too, that the busts of sovereigns represented on the English coinage, face alternately to the left and right.

An American in Europe

'Tis fine to see the Old World, and travel up and down
Among the famous palaces and cities of renown.

To admire the crumbling castles and the statues of the kings.
But now I think I've had enough of antiquated things.

So it's home again, and home again,
America for me!
My heart is turning home again, and there I long to be.
In the land of youth and freedom beyond the ocean bars.
Where the air is full of sunlight and the flag is full of stars.

Oh, London is a man's town, there's power in the air;
And Paris is a woman's town, with flowers in her hair;
And it's sweet to dream in Venice, and it's great to study Rome;
But when it comes to living there is no place like home.

I like the German fir-woods, in green battalions drilled;
I like the gardens of Versailles with flashing fountains filled;
But, oh, to take your hand, my dear, and ramble for a day
In the friendly western woodland where nature has her way!

Oh, it's home again, and home again,
America for me!
I want a ship that's westward bound to plow the rolling sea,
To the blessed Land of Room Enough beyond the ocean bars.
Where the air is full of sunlight and the flag is full of stars.
—Henry Van Dyke.

Roses Everywhere

The rose, writes Maud E. Sargent in the Country Home, is scattered over a great part of the world between the twentieth and seventieth degrees of north latitude, and is found in both the old world and the new, though so far no native roses have been found south of the equator. Sir Joseph Hooker found seven kinds of wild roses in Palestine, and the damask and cabbage rose are grown everywhere in Syria, Thibet, Abyssinia and Mexico. Our common Burnet rose, or Scotch rose, may be found in the Himalayas and almost every part of northern Africa, Europe and Asia and the dog-rose extends north to Siberia.

Not a "Skeeter"

"Great Hoboken, look at the size of that Jersey 'skeeter!"

"Where?"

"Just crossing the river."

"That ain't a 'skeeter—that's the boy from Hoboken with a home-made drigible!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The hero passes through the multitude as a man that neither disdains a people nor yet is anything tickled with their vanity.—Sir Philip Sidney.

The Song of the Flying
Machine

With the smallest biplane ever used in cross-country flying, measuring 30 feet from tip to tip; with an eight-cylinder, water-cooled engine of his own make, developing 50 horsepower, the entire machine, including the aviator, weighing 1000 pounds, Curtiss, the one-time newsboy, set sail from Van Rensselaer Island, on the outskirts of Albany, at 7:02 in the morning. With his elevating plane pointing upward he soared southward at a rate of nearly a mile a minute. The special train on the New York Central, with his wife on board, started at the same moment, but before it could get up speed the biplane had gained a start of several miles. Following the line of the historic Hudson river, a thin white ribbon 800 feet below him, the aeroplane reeled off the miles steadily and swiftly, its chugging engine missing not a single stroke during the entire trip. Twice every five minutes the foot of the aviator tapped a lever that pumped oil into the bearings. Light and lean, quick, strong and alert, the sky-pilot kept his ear on the engine, his eye on the wooded landscape stretching gloriously in all directions, his fingers on the levers controlling the ailerons that served to keep his balance, and his sense of feeling upon the wind rushing tumultuously through the plane-wires that stretched taut from part to part of the delicate mechanism and which, as he sped on, sang the song of the flying machine—that song which the world waited so many centuries to hear.—Exchange.

Weight of One-Dollar Bills

Most persons would be surprised to learn that one-dollar bills are worth almost their weight in gold, says Harper's Weekly. A \$20 gold piece weighs 540 grains. Twenty-seven crisp, new one-dollar bills, fresh from the bureau of engraving and printing, weigh the same as the gold piece. Bills that have been in use have been tested, and it has been found that it took but 26 of them to balance the gold piece. It follows, of course, that the used bills gather an accumulation of various matter, in passing from hand to hand, that causes them to take on additional weight equal to about that of one new bill.

Science
and
HealthWith Key
to the
ScripturesThe text book
of Christian
ScienceMary Baker
Eddy

A complete list of Mrs. Eddy's Works on Christian Science with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application

ADDRESS

Allison V. Stewart

PUBLISHER

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.
Boston, Mass.

Children's Department

Flowers in the Alps

The flowers that bloom in the Alpine meadows are the loveliest things that were ever born of Mother Earth. Crimson and azure and vivid purple, they spread in waves of glorious color over the sunny slopes, their radiance softened here and there by patches of delicate pink and lavender, while starry blossoms of palest pearl make the keen air sweet. To show you an Alpine meadow in springtime, says Little Folks, is to make you think of fairyland, and the little folk of Switzerland care for their flowers so lovingly that it shocks them to see a stranger handle them roughly, or, after having plucked them, leave them on the ground. They are taught to believe that all things that grow have a claim on their protection, and they never dream of ruthlessly breaking off a bough or blossom, or gathering unripe fruit. The splendid white lilies that bloom in the garden of the most humble

chalets when June comes round are welcomed as gladly as if they were dream-princesses.

This love of flowers is always encouraged by their teachers, and in summer you may often meet troops of merry children with alpenstocks wending their way in charge of a teacher over the grassy slopes, exploring each nook and corner of the mountainside in search of some rare plant. The richer children are sometimes accompanied by a guide, and make long excursions, carrying home in triumph the star-shaped edelweiss, so like gray velvet, which grows side by side with bright blue gentians.

These happy pupils often have knapsacks on their backs containing a rug, a waterproof, and piles of sandwiches, in case they are weather-bound in some rough hut put up as a shelter by mountaineers.

TODAY'S PUZZLE

CHARADES.

I.
My first is the name of a boy;
My next never do if you'd enjoy;
My third may be I, but can't be you;
My last a note sometimes hard to get true.

My whole a name for a singing bird
In romance and poetry often heard.

II.
When you're my first, so are others too;
My next, a person, can't be you;
My third, a very tiny word,
In every sentence will be heard;
My last, a hilly peak, will stand conspicuous in old Scotland.
My whole, a fighter once renowned,
In sculpture now is only found.
—Youths Companion.

Miss Flattie—What are those little purple berries?
Mr. Grainger—Them's elderberries.
Miss Flattie—And I suppose those tiny green ones are younger berries?—Exchange.

PICTURE PUZZLE



What flower?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE.

Dinah.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, July 8, 1910.

Leadership in Democracies

IN AN editorial dealing with the question of the reform of primaries, Mr. Roosevelt deals incidentally with the subject of leadership in parties and of leadership in the community at large. On the subject of the law governing primaries in the state of New York it is not our purpose to speak at this moment, save to point out, as Mr. Roosevelt has done, that the movement in favor of reform or change has been impelled by the feeling of the people that their wishes have not been respected by the party leaders and those that deal directly with the party organizations.

But it is of the general question of leadership and what it implies in a democracy that we would speak. In the present state of our development in political understanding, leaders of some sort are a necessity, but these must be, as Mr. Roosevelt intimates, in the nature of guides and not drivers. Holding the tenets of democracy that this people holds, having chosen that political system which it has, it can protect itself only by steadfastly adhering to a very high standard of choice in its political guides. We use the word "political" in the sense of that which appertains to the things of the state, and not in the sense of "diplomatic," as it is still used in India, or in that of something unworthy and having to do with intrigue and indirectness. If we do not make this high standard and adhere to it, we but make taskmasters for ourselves, and we can help ourselves in doing this work if we regard a leader as a functionary and not as a competitor. It has been pointed out that jealousy of one another is something that members of a democracy must beware; they may deceive themselves into thinking that the whole sentiment is one of love of liberty, but they will only do so to be rudely awakened. We had best deal with ourselves severely and recognize this jealousy; then we can obliterate it. It is by playing upon this mistake that demagogues get their hold, and fasten on the public a kind of prescriptive inferiority that wastes treasure, strength and time.

There is in every man a generosity that, if his eyes be cleared, makes him follow with pride a leader that seeks the honor of duty and holds that office is what Edmund Burke called it, "a holy function." Such a leader and his followers, nation-wide or in some modest hundred, have declared the fellowship of high aims, and their one thought is to sustain each other's honor. When we do not take a leader of the first-class, but one that is of the second, we confess that we are jealous of him. Of what? Of his excellence, or do we blame him for what he has not done? We must remember that we are a humorous nation, or we shall find ourselves in a temper with the decalogue. Moreover, we confess a lack of acuteness when we take a second-rate man for the first-rate work of leadership or government, a work that must be done in this country by those devoted to it, or we shall become a failure. Even the demagogue, the inefficient and the selfish find that in their public utterances they must use the maxim of freedom, that is, the "best for the people."

The people must guard "their interests and their ideals" by guarding their leaders; this is to be done by choosing those who must meet a high demand in competency or be rejected. If we do not follow this rule we are confronted with a situation where all arrogate leadership to themselves, and failing that, unite only in the exclusion of them that are the most faithful public servants and the most competent. If we once came to look upon a good guide as our best friend, and one that taught us in turn to be the guides of others, the state would have a body of servants upon whom it could always count for faithfulness, zeal and honor.

THE aviation duration record has been made still better by being broken again by M. Oileslayers at Rheims, France. The aeroplane will doubtless offer many another at present unknown aviator the means of getting his name up where for a time the world's gaze will be focussed on it.

The Bench and the People

life, and that the system has resulted in giving the country a judicial body of whom it is proud. This great tribunal, the supreme court, whose functions are prescribed by the constitution, is peculiar above other courts in that it can declare unconstitutional an act of Congress and, under certain circumstances, an act of a state Legislature. How important this function is, has always been shown by its decisions and especially by those of the last sixty years. In order to perform them it is readily apparent that a judge must possess not only a grasp of municipal or common and statute law but of constitutional rules that will fit him to cope with the great questions that come before the court. To these professional attainments he must add a moral strength that will devote him to his duty and make him impervious to any consideration save that of justice. It can be our boast that the country has never found it hard to get gentlemen with these qualifications, and if we are willing to be quite candid, this good result has been brought about largely by the fact that the members of the federal judiciary are appointed by the President and are not elected by public franchise, and are appointed for life.

The federal system of judiciary appointments is in marked contrast to that of all the states, save Massachusetts, where the members of the supreme and superior courts are appointed by the Governor for life. In the remaining states of the Union judgeship is an elective office, and in many cases is exposed to all the vicissitudes that election brings with it. Popular election to the bench is based on the theory that the people should have a voice in the election of their officers. This reasoning, reduced to its conclusion, would make the voter the ultimate arbiter whether a man were fitted to teach integral calculus or Slavic poetry. That in many cases the states have pretty good judges is due more to the honesty of an honest profession than to any wisdom of the electors, who are sel-

dom able to judge of a man's fitness for judicial office. That, on the other hand, in many state and city courts are sitting men whose qualifications are ridiculous, no one that has practised in them can honestly deny. A man on the bench who has before him the ultimate prospect of becoming virtually a candidate for at best the favorable notice of party managers, or else of losing his position and taking to practise again, is exposed to uncertainties and temptations that are quite wrong. A judge ought not to have enemies, but it is rather worse that he should have friends; he can neither do favors nor receive them; he must live indifferent to all things but justice and her sister, wisdom.

Some day the people, whose sagacity is sometimes late but never lacking, will see that the work of a judge is that of an expert, but much more important to the state than that of most experts. They will see that in his choice they must have the advice of other experts who will tell them what is safe to go by, and when they do this they will exchange a fallacious and dangerous privilege for an inextinguishable and solid right.

PORT ARTHUR, the gateway of Manchuria, a fortified city thought by the Russians to be impregnable, fell into the hands of the Japanese on Jan. 2, 1905. Since then, with a population of about 5000, it has been an inconsequential place commercially. In the days of Russian occupation the town of Dalny, lying twenty miles behind the port, was the trading town. After nearly five years the Japanese have decided to make Port Arthur a trade center, and with this end in view it was proclaimed on the first day of the present month a port open and free to the shipping of all nations.

The development of Port Arthur as a commercial city need not impair its value in the least as a stronghold. Japan still displays the oriental tendency toward secrecy in all its movements, but it has evidently awakened to the fact that the strength of fortifications lies not so much in the mystery that attaches to their construction as in the intelligence and skill and energy thrown into their defense.

That the nations are now invited, without exception, to open commercial relations with Manchuria and China in general through Port Arthur would seem to be Japan's answer to the allegations that she is violating the treaty of Portsmouth by extending gradually over Manchuria a political as well as a trade control; that she is maintaining a greater military force in the country than is her right, and that her aim is to obtain and hold possession of the territory, despite the vigilance and opposition of the powers. The future must decide whether this answer is sufficient. In the meantime, American shipping has a new opportunity, and it would be strange indeed if friends of a subsidized American merchant marine did not find new material for argument.

IN THE election of one of their number to the presidency of the National Education Association the women teachers attending their national convention here in Boston have incidentally taught the men teachers a few things in politics.

The New Viceroy

THE appointment of Sir Charles Hardinge to succeed Lord Minto as Viceroy of India is, in all circumstances, probably the wisest the government could have made. If his career has not been as brilliant as that of Lord Kitchener or Lord Milner, whom the Unionists were supposed to favor, as the trusted assistant of King Edward in the negotiation of what have somehow come to be called the peace treaties, he will be sure of the support of that party which is peculiarly strong within the Indian empire. His nomination may, indeed, be said to have been received by the opponents of the government with considerable relief, while the ministerial supporters are not less satisfied. The one discordant note has been struck by the Labor party, but the complaint of Ramsay MacDonald that the situation demanded the appointment of a man more imbued with the parliamentary spirit seems a trifle querulous.

The grandson of a famous Peninsula veteran, himself a former governor-general of India, Sir Charles Hardinge has been trained in a school which should fit him preeminently for his new duties. For a time he was second secretary to the embassy in Washington, and he has also served with distinction in Paris and Berlin. The bulk of his time has, however, been spent in the east. In Constantinople and in Sofia, in St. Petersburg and in Bucharest, as well as in Teheran, he has enjoyed the opportunity of studying first hand many of the problems he will be called upon to deal with, while, finally, as assistant under-secretary of state for foreign affairs he has been able to familiarize himself with the whole body of the foreign relations of his country. If training, therefore, goes for anything, it is evident that the new Viceroy starts magnificently equipped, and it must be remembered that it was just such a training that made Lord Dufferin one of the most brilliant proconsuls of the empire.

Sir Charles is going to India at a moment when that country is going through a political crisis more difficult than any its rulers have been called upon to face since the mutiny. The charge he is undertaking will demand all the qualities of a great ruler. To be resolute without injustice is to know when to give way and when to stand immovable. It is the hardest lesson of statesmanship, and it is learned exactly in proportion as a man places principle before prejudice in his work. When the day comes for him to lay down his burden may it be possible to write of him, as a famous English historian has written of his grandfather before him: "The spirit of Christian philanthropy moved at his bidding over the whole face of the country—not the mere image of a specious benevolence disguising the designs of our ambition and the impulses of our greed, but an honest, hearty desire to do good without gain, to save an empire, to reform a people, and to leave behind us the marks of a hand at once gentle and powerful—gentle to cherish and powerful only to sustain."

THE number of men interested in politics that are visiting Oyster Bay to "take their orders from an ex-President" is steadily increasing. Beverly, Mass., may pride herself on being the temporary summer capital, but no one can doubt that Oyster Bay seems to be the nation's political capital at the present time.

The Freedom of Port Arthur

Side Lights on the Honest Calling

IT is possible to have a mistaken ambition; it by no means follows that to be ambitious is of itself a virtue or that it means to have a worthy aspiration. The world at various times has suffered from men that had a little too much ambition and were content to go without aspirations. In this country men are ambitious of material improvement and sometimes quite honestly attach an importance to this that makes them call it an aspiration; but in a democracy we must retain our sense of proportion or else forget our duties. We have a constitutional right to do anything that is legal, but we must first determine whether we are fitted to enjoy that particular right. A man has a constitutional right to practise international law; but it may be doubted whether he can let such a right outweigh his equal duty to determine whether he and the community would not be better profited were he to follow a more modest trade. As time goes by he must either ask himself the question or have it asked, whether today any one can take the risk of not doing that for which he is best fitted. We have a plethora of those that can do something superficially, but we have not nearly enough of those that can do things thoroughly.

Mr. Fish, in his speech before the educational council at the convention being held in Boston, expressed a hope that parents would not have false ambitions for their children, in the shape of devoting them to professions when they were better fitted for trade or farming. We think that Mr. Fish gave good advice, though we also think that in giving it he took his courage in his hands. When a girl shows herself greatly gifted with powers of music or art, or a boy displays a plain bent and capacity for the law or banking, it is but right that they should be encouraged. But when the parents, from weak indulgence to importunity or a less worthy desire for what is called social advancement, deliberately encourage a child in a career for which it is in no way fitted, they are assuming a grave responsibility, not only to the child but to the public. We cannot say that we believe in democracy and in the same breath admit that we are ashamed of an honest calling. The prominent feature of today is that though there may be more work to do and more speed possible in doing it, yet the standard of efficiency and thoroughness is by no means commensurate. No man becomes a scholar by taking a learned profession, but he becomes such by loving learning for itself. What otherwise he has taken on is an accession of what our grandfathers called "genteel," and though gentility is all very well, respectability is distinctly better. A tradesman or an artisan that gives money's worth and works thoroughly is a valuable member of society and a living definition of respectability. Refinement is a matter of ideas; any one can see this in the lives of the early artists of the Italian renaissance. A man might paint so good a picture or make so good a jewel or build so good a town hall that he would be called a "master," but he worked in a shop and called it as such, and never a bit less beautiful was his work. It is not difficult in Scotland to talk with many a man that wears a blackened apron and whose hands are thickened with toil, but the books he saves to buy are crystal clear and he makes fellowship with genius.

It would be a most dolorous consummation if out of the much labor of them that framed our state, it came about that they for whose sake primarily it was fashioned, according to their own statements, were ashamed of that liberty with which they had been endowed, and bought self-praise with half-done work.

"The three Rs" still, so the wise ones say,
Are the things to be learned by our youth today,
For of all of the branches taught, the pick
Are "readin' and writin' and 'rithmetic."

DIRECTOR JOHN BARRETT of the international bureau of American republics is not by any means the first to express the conviction that a strong Central American republic, of which Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica shall be states, is sure to come. The logic of events is pointing that way unmistakably. Common protection, common interests, recognition of a common destiny, are creating conditions that must eventually lead to the unification of those states. And with their material resources combined, with their general administration consolidated, with the commercial and financial strength of the five states centralized, it must be admitted that the United States of Central America would be in a position to command not only the respect of the two greater republics to the north, but the consideration of all the nations of the earth.

This leads naturally to the interesting question: Is a United States of South America possible, and if so, is the formation of such a power probable in the near future? The best and, indeed, the only answer that can be made to this must be based upon statements and statistics concerning South American progress with which we are all in these days becoming quite familiar. Every argument that could be advanced in favor of Central America might be offered, and with increased force, in favor of South American unity.

There can be no gainsaying the fact that the successful federalization of the Central American states would give tremendous impetus to a movement of a similar nature in South America.

THE educators who have addressed the teachers' national convention in Boston this week have emphasized the need of exercise for girls, but in saying: "Our girls should be taught how to perform the simple daily activities of life in a manner conducive to health as well as with ease and grace" they have indicated that this end can be gained by sweeping a room as well as by sweeping the keyboard of a piano.

ALREADY it is being asserted by apprehensive office-seekers that Mr. Roosevelt is employing his summer at Oyster Bay in building up a personal political "machine," but the more kindly disposed students of politics say that his home is merely a repair shop, where he is seeking to tinker into shape the somewhat-out-of-gear wheels within wheels of the national party machine.

"A MAN who repudiates a platform after he has been elected upon it is an embezzler of power," says William Jennings Bryan, and no doubt President Taft, who has been earnestly trying to make good along those lines, will be moved to say "me too," to this clever definition.

United States of South America